

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 387.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.), SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE FENIAN INVASION.

ANOTHER FIGHT!

THE FENIANS USED UP AT HINCHINBROOKE.

Although disheartened at their repulse by a few Canadian volunteers, and civilians at Pigeon Hill on Wednesday, the Fenians—finding that the interference of the United States Government with their enterprise did not then go beyond the arrest of O'Neil—were encouraged to make another attack, with a larger force, from the neighbourhood of Malone, on Friday. A very short trip across the boundary line into Canada was all that they had nerve to attempt, as these brave boys in green became demoralized again as soon as they caught sight of the dreaded Red-coats. The *Leader's* correspondent gives the following account of the affair—the final attempt on the eastern frontier, at all events:—

About 8 o'clock it was discovered that a large body of Fenians had entrenched themselves near Holbrook's Corners. A detachment of the Rifle Brigade, including Prince Arthur's Company, with 250 volunteers and 150 of the Independent corps were immediately sent forward to dislodge them. The Fenians opened a brisk fusillade which was responded to by the Rifle Brigade in a terrible manner. The bullets literally rained down upon the barricade, and no human force could have lived for ten minutes. With a faint whoop the enemy vacated their shelter, gadded in and out among the brushwood and on reaching the clear ground ran with a velocity which none but Fenians could equal. Their flight was most ludicrous. Knapsacks, overcoats, rifles and the Fenians constant companions, whiskey flasks, were thrown away in the scuffle; big Fenians fell over little Fenians and little Fenians fell over big Fenians; officers jostled sergeants and Generals jostled privates, and away they rushed helter-skelter without even as much as a solitary "Erin go Bragh." It was a miniature Bull's Run. Fleetest among the fleet was an officer in a bran new green uniform with a fierce-looking plume of green feathers in his shako. He must have been at Bull's Run. He bounded antelope-like over fences, kangaroo-like over stumps, and on open ground he was equally unapproachable. Of him it may be truly said, in the words of Mark Twain, "None ran that day with more vigour, yet there was much running and a great deal of vigour." About 150 yards from the American side the runners halted and pretended to rally, but the sight of the Rifle Brigade, followed closely by the Independents, was overpowering, and once more they went on their way.

The scene after the skirmish was a strange one. It might have been thought without any great stretch of imagination that the contents of every pawnbroker's shop in Montreal had been sown broad-cast on the field. Long-tailed blue coats with U. S. army buttons, powder horns, tobacco-boxes and clothing of every fashion, cut and description were strewn wholesale over a two-acre field.

As the Rifle Brigade were returning leisurely from the Fenian chase they fell upon a Fenian sitting, the corpse by the side of a fallen log. A loud moan betrayed his presence and when it was ascertained that he was not dead but sobbing, he was lifted up tenderly by the collar and questioned as to his intentions. He bitterly protested that he was no "Fenian, but a decent, well-raised boy who had no harm in me at all, at all." Cross-examination revealed the fact that his voracity was not spotless, and he was placed under arrest with the comforting assurance from a burly sergeant of the Rifle "that he would be blown from the cannon's mouth immediately after dinner."

The enthusiasm when his Royal Highness Prince Arthur appeared in front of his company was unbounded. O'er after cheer rent the air, and when they died away strong lungs pealed forth that grand, old anthem, "God save the Queen." The Prince acknowledged the compliment in a graceful manner,

and was apparently much affected at the circumstance. He looked remarkably well in his uniform and was as anxious as his comrades for a fight. When the Fenians turned tail he joined with all his heart in the loud roars of laughter and hurrahing which greeted their hurried departure.

Gen. Starr, who was sent to take command of the Fenian forces concentrated at Malone, was one of the first to run away from this skirmish. He is now supposed to be hiding in Buffalo.

It being quite clear that there was "no fight" in the Fenians, and that they were so disheartened, and had rendered themselves so ridiculous that they were no more likely to be formidable as a political organization in the States than they had proved as a military one in Canada,—the U. S. Government, having given them all the chances possible to play the Texas annexation game, became quite vigorous on Sunday morning in enforcing the neutrality laws, and began arresting the Fenian Generals and officers as fast as they could lay hands upon them. As for the poor deluded privates, they were no longer furnished with food and transportation home, as in the raid of '66, but were left loafing about and starving, until their own friends made arrangements to pay their railway fares for them.

Had the Fenians succeeded in getting a foothold in Canada for a few days, the Americans would have then interposed no difficulties in the way of the invaders, and would have given them something more than encouragement on the sly; but their proteges having turned out a dead failure, the very men who have sided with to secrete arms and ammunition for the assassin-like attack upon their neighbours, are now anxious to get rid of them, and if the funds to ship them off can be obtained in no other way, will pay the money out of their own pockets.

So many hungry, penniless Fenians still remained near Malone, however, after the fight, that it was thought they might, in desperation, make another dash into Canada; and to prevent any such movement, Gen. Gleason and a number of other officers were arrested on Sunday afternoon. They are to be tried for setting on foot the expedition into Canada.

New York, May 30.—The military commanders and the U. S. Marshals along the Canadian frontier, telegraphed here last night, saying that there was a large amount of abandoned arms and ammunition scattered at different places on the border, and they desired to know what disposition to make of them. The matter being called to the attention of the President, he directed that instructions should be sent to have all the arms collected together and placed under the control of military authorities.

A despatch states that the Washington authorities have resolved to prosecute O'Neil and Gleason to the utmost extent of the law, and the President says that no modification of their sentences in case of conviction will be entertained.

A special from Washington says that the President has been asked by some of the Fenians who were opposed to the recent movement, to intercede in behalf of the captured Fenians now in the hands of the Canadian authorities. The Secretary of State will probably confer with the English Minister on the subject.

Preparations to repel the contemplated attack referred to in the annexed paragraph were promptly made by the same Volunteers and civilians who had previously defeated the enemy on their first onset. It is said that on their way the second time, the Fenians were loudly cheered by the U. S. troops sent to preserve peace, but not even this sympathy sufficed to inspire the Irish patriots with courage enough to stand fire again:—

A Canadian, who returned from across the line to Freilighsburg, says he learned at Franklin Centre

that a fresh battalion of Fenians actually left St. Albans on Friday night to attack our troops at Pigeon Hill again; but they had not proceeded a mile when they quarrelled and disbanded. They had no confidence in their leaders, some of whom led the attack at the battle on the line. The defeated Fenians who got safe back to St. Albans openly charge their leaders with treachery in telling them that the Canadian forces were only partially-armed raw recruits, while they declare they found themselves opposed and whipped by regulars, and drilled militia of three years' service.

The New York Irish veterans affirm that the Canadians advanced to the last attack on the 25th with a steady coolness that they never saw surpassed during the late American war. They believed that the Volunteers were regulars, and so impressed are they with their pluck, that do what the leaders may their men refuse to again face the music of Col. Smith's Volunteers and Home Guards.

The field piece of the Fenians, captured on the 25th, was brought to Freilighsburg in charge of a party of the Home Guards. The gun carriage and cartridge box are painted green, and the cannon itself is swivel-mounted and looks a serviceable piece for frontier service. If the Volunteers had had such a field piece on the 25th, the Fenians could never have held their position among the woods for six hours, as they did against the rifle bullets.

The reports that Gen. Foster demanded the return of this piece, and was told that he could only get it at the point of the bayonet, are without foundation.

The *Leader's* correspondent says, concerning O'Neil's arrest:—About six o'clock I met General Foster, U. S. Marshal, and in answer to inquiry he denies that any arrangement had been entered into between General O'Neil and himself, relative to the capture of the latter. He said that O'Neil, whilst in the carriage, threatened to shoot him and shouted out for assistance, but none of his followers were visible. Several American citizens who witnessed the arrest have assured me that General Foster ran a great risk and acted with great courage. O'Neil begged General Foster not to hand him over to the Canadian authorities, even offering him a bribe. The Marshal says the General is not by any means in bad circumstances, if a heavily filled purse can secure a man in prison. He was scheming sickness in the Burlington jail last night, and was put on hospital diet—half a pound of bread and a cup of tea twice a day. Of course a hungry and defeated warrior could not sustain on this, and at five this morning the General came to the conclusion that he was quite convalescent. He complains, and perhaps not untruthfully, of a sprained ankle and of palpitation.

Other accounts state that the arrest of O'Neil was made in a tavern; that General Foster did not make the capture single-handed, but asked some American citizens to stand by him while he did it, and even then was in no hurry to effect it, approaching O'Neil in the open air with so much deliberation as to afford the Fenian leader plenty of opportunity to make his escape from imprisonment in the U. S., which he might easily have avoided by stepping across the line into Canada. The Fenian privates are convinced that O'Neil meant to be arrested, and they are said to be so exasperated that his life would not be safe if they could only lay hands on him. The other Generals—Spear, Gleason, Starr, &c.,—will also have good reason to fear the vengeance of their dupes. As for Spear, he says he was opposed to the invasion; that he was present only out of curiosity, and only accepted the command offered to him after O'Neil's arrest, in order to save the arms and military stores.

OTTAWA, May 27.—The Government here have received a despatch from England, informing them of the departure of troops and war vessels for Canada; also that England holds the American Government responsible for any further Fenian depredations on the Canadian frontier.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY.—June, 1870.—John Dougall & Son, publishers, Montreal.—The number for this month, like its immediate predecessors, possesses an extra attraction in the frontispiece, containing portraits of leading Canadian public men—the subjects, this time, being the Hon. W. Macdougall, C.B.; Hon. Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G.; Hon. J. S. Macdonald; and Hon. G. Brown.—The literary portion is—well, very good for children, but hardly up to the mark for the more advanced tastes of their elders.

THE "DARBY" RACE came off at Epsom on Wednesday, June 1st. Fifteen horses ran, the race being won by "Kingerstaff," "Palmerston" second, and "Muster" third. The favorite, "MacGregor," was completely beaten.



THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870.

The Fenian Failure.

THE FENIAN INVASION of Canada,—so long talked about, and prepared for with so much care and mystery, and at no trifling expense to American politicians and Irish servant-girls,—has been attempted, and has ended, as every person of common sense knew it must end, in utter failure and disgrace. It had but two real chances of success—the open and direct connivance of the Government of the United States, and the most arrant cowardice on the part of the people of Canada,—contingencies upon which none but those fitted to be the dupes of the Fenian leaders could ever have been induced to reckon.

And yet, after all, the mass of the Fenians have had some grounds for believing that their scheme would not be seriously interfered with. Ever since their abortive attempt in 1866, the Fenian Brotherhood has been winked at, patronized and petted in the United States. Its object has been most openly avowed, and as openly approved of and sympathized with, by men forming part of the Government of that country, and by men holding office under it; and generally by the citizens of the model Republic—no man or newspaper of influence having dared to demand that a society which was soliciting money for the purpose of making war upon a country with which their own is at peace, should be suppressed, as it might have been, by law: while numbers have given it aid by contributions of money, and others, for some time past, have given direct assistance to this piratical adventure, inasmuch, as they have allowed, upon their lands, the storage of arms and ammunition within convenient reach of the boundary line. To have accomplished this, secretly, is a feat beyond the reach of even Irish conspiracy-practised wits, in the face of Yankee inquisitiveness. Yet the secret has been so well kept, that the special correspondent of an enterprising newspaper, who was sent to ferret out the truth of the rumours concerning this preparation for the raid, was completely baffled and thrown off the scent only a few weeks ago. Of the sympathy and encouragement of the Americans living on the border, the Fenian leaders were thus well assured. Their great mistake, however, was in not realising the fact, that when the crisis came, and they proceeded from words to deeds,—the Americans, Government and people, whatever their wishes might be, would leave them in the lurch when further non-interference involved the probability of a war with Great Britain.

The Fenian leaders, as well as their dupes, have

been woefully deceived all round. They have had some reason to believe that the time had come for them to strike their long-threatened blow. They had seen the British troops nearly all withdrawn from Canada. They had seen the Dominion Government set at defiance by Riel and his gang in the Red River Territory, and British subjects ill-treated and murdered, without redress, or promise of retribution so far as the Dominion Government and Parliament, or the Imperial authorities were concerned, and anything and everything yielded for the sake of peace; and they had seen this singular spectacle, and the manner in which it was viewed—so widely different from the outburst of passionate indignation with which the news of the murder of some English tourists in Greece was received in England—followed by the unfriendly and insulting action of the U. S. Government in closing the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to the passage of the Red River Expedition; and the British Minister at Washington, instead of demanding, making explanations. Is it very much to be wondered at, that to their prejudiced eyes, and with the wish father to the thought, it appeared that, where the North American continent was concerned, John Bull could not be kicked, even, into going to war, and that the spell by which he was bound, had also extended to his children on this side of the Atlantic? There was the grand mistake of the Fenians. They were the most woefully deceived in not realizing that it was the distance of the Red River country from England which accounted for this apparent apathy—and that the circumstances altered the case, when the danger came near enough to Canada to be confronted and disposed of without loss of time. Had the United States been as near to England as to Canada, American insolence and illwill would long ere this have been as promptly met and checked as their Fenian raids into Canada have been. And nobody knows that better than the Americans themselves.

For the present, Canada, thanks to the promptitude of her Border Volunteers and Home Guards, has escaped a great peril. For with all the preparation made to get to and cross the frontier, the ruffians engaged in the raid were without provisions or money, and if not checked as they were, would have robbed the farming population of all their live stock and have plundered all the villages and towns they could have reached before they were dislodged, if they had not done other and worse mischief. It will be well, however, to guard against over-confidence in consequence of their easy repulse. Thoroughly foiled as this attempt has been, the only sure way to guard against a repetition of it, is for Canada to claim from Great Britain full permission in future to follow such marauders across the line and wipe them out on the spot, with the understanding that any demands for violation of American territory shall, under the circumstances, be taken up and answered by the mother country. The Americans on the border must be taught that they themselves run some risk from encouraging Fenianism, before this marauding will be effectually stopped, and suppressed by public opinion on the other side. For this idea of striking a blow at England through an Irish-American armed organization is of many years' older date than what is now called Fenianism, and will not be finally stamped out except by something sterner than mere repulses.—The faction opposed to the invasion of Canada still profess to be bent on the "liberation" of Ireland. What will be done, now, by the U. S. Government, with the Fenian "Congress" which has this last little job yet on hand?

The Buffalo Fenians, on their return home from Malone, were so enraged at their defeat, that they indulged in fierce threats of doing something desperate somewhere else. They have probably cooled down by this time.

Gen. Starr, who had explained his masterly retreat from the last skirmish to the satisfaction of the Fenian circles in Buffalo, has been arrested in that city and taken before U. S. Commissioner Gorham, who held him to bail in the sum of \$10,000. The money not being forthcoming, the General was sent to gaol.

The U. S. Government, it is reported, have decided to prosecute rigorously all the Fenian leaders who were captured by U. S. Marshals while in open violation of the neutrality laws. Col. McNeil and Major Fitzpatrick, said to be undoubtedly the ablest officers connected with the Fenian movement, are the latest victims of this sudden respect for the obligations of internationality. They were captured in Malone. There is a disposition to let off the private.

Attempts were made, while the fortune of war was going against the Fenians, to keep up the courage of recruits, by lying telegrams about victories won by

their side on Canadian soil, the capture and execution of Prince Arthur, &c.: but the Fenian heart was past firing up by such devices.

The Fenian loss is not very accurately ascertained, but ten are admitted, to have been killed, and about twenty wounded. The number of prisoners is small. The rumours that some had been court-martialed and hung on the spot have not been confirmed. Whatever the number may be, they have been handed over to the civil authorities to be dealt with. Their friends on the other side will beg for mercy to them.

Father McMahon, the pardoned convict, was busy about Malone among the Fenians for a time, but deemed it prudent to subside into obscurity.

The Volunteers are all being sent home, and are met by enthusiastic crowds on their return. There is no confirmation of rumours that several have been wounded. On the contrary, it is said that not one has received even a scratch.

The men who met the enemy at Pigeon Hill and in Huntingdon, have been reviewed at their camps by Gen. Lindsay, who was accompanied on both occasions by Prince Arthur. General Lindsay highly praised the Militia and the Home Guards, stating that the work of defeating the enemy had been done by them, and by them alone, although there were Regulars at hand to assist them if needful; and that neither the Proclamation of the President, nor the few United States troops sent to the frontier were of any use to them, as they did not appear until too late.—The local officers were presented to Prince Arthur, who shook each warmly by the hand. At Huntingdon the Prince presented a new set of colours which had been imported from England to the Borderers, the 60th Battalion. He complimented them for the pluck and patriotic devotion they had recently exhibited, and was loudly cheered himself.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD was, it was feared at the beginning of the week, failing so rapidly that all hope of his surviving many days was given up. He has since rallied a little, though still very weak.

Mining Intelligence.

DEAR MERCURY,—We trust the above heading will henceforth be more familiar than it has been for the last two years. The granites of Marmora are showing proofs of metallic wealth that must soon restore confidence, and lead to active and extensive mining operations. The "Bay State" mill will in a few weeks be running here, with greatly improved machinery, and plenty of good pay rock from the Fiegel mine.—Whilst on the adjoining Powell property, late discoveries are perfectly astounding. The whole hill is impregnated with gold, and so easy of access that it will be quarrying rather than mining. I have made out two distinct systems of veins here, crossing each other obliquely; and in a dozen places where I have cut those veins, I have obtained gold in liberal quantities. All we now want is good mills to work up the rock—the supply is inexhaustible.

W. H. PALMER.

Malone P. O., Marmora.

Arrival of Young Immigrants.

Six out of the party of 100 boys, who were brought out on the steamship *Peruvian* on her last trip to Quebec, arrived here on Friday evening, the 27th ult. They came by stage from Belleville, at which point eight left the cars, consigned to the care of Mr. Wood, as Warden of the County. Two of these were left at Belleville—one going to Dr. Holden's and the other to Dr. Hamilton's at Roslin. The six who came on to Madoc were, as soon as their arrival became known, at once applied for, and have been provided with good homes and suitable employment, as follows:—

John Welch, age 18, at Mr. Daniel Campbell's.
Wm. Stickwood, 17, at Mr. Wm. Riggs'.
John Lancaster, 16, at Mr. B. Vankleeck's.
William Reeves, 14, at Rev. D. Wishart's.
John Keefe, 14, at Captain Raw's.
John Reeves, 13, at Dr. Loomis.

The four younger boys are engaged until they attain their 21st year, and are to get clothes, boarding, schooling and a trade. The two elder ones are engaged by the year.

Five of the boys are from the Revival Refuge School, Commercial Road, London: and were brought out under the charge of Miss MacPherson, who will visit each before her return to England.

It is understood that each of the boys will, out of the \$100 cash is expected to receive for his services by the time he is 21 years of age, refund £5, to pay for the passage of another boy. The sixth boy comes from a similar school, in Cheltenham.

These youngsters are not "street arabs," or offshoots of the criminal class, but have received schooling and industrial training, and bear good characters. They have all the self confidence of London bred boys, and while indulging in merry "chaff"—but without blackguardism—after supper at Moon's on the night of arrival, were surrounded by an admiring crowd of young Madocians—the friendly feeling manifested toward the young strangers putting them quite at their ease. They all sing well.

These young emigrants are of the right class to become future useful members of society.

We have received from the Department of Agriculture, a copy of a letter addressed by the Commissioner, the Hon. J. Carling, on the 28th ult., to the Reeves of Municipalities which have not made the returns requested by the circular of Jan. 31st, as to the number of arriving immigrants each municipality would be likely to want.—Farmers wanting agricultural labourers would do well to see that the desired information has been forwarded to the Department.—The number returned by the Madoc Council as likely to obtain employment here has not yet been sent on.

We accidentally omitted to state, in the notice of the death of Mr. B. H. Maybee, last week, that he was born in the town of Belleville, on the 20th of May, 1822; and had therefore completed his 48th year, only two days before his death.

The continued long spell of dry weather is beginning to excite apprehensions as to the effects on the growing crops. With the exception of a slight thunder shower on Thursday morning, no rain has fallen for three weeks.

THE FRAME OF THE NEW MASONIC HALL was raised on Thursday afternoon, with great speed, all the force required being on hand. The building is 60 feet long by 30 broad,—with a public hall on the ground floor; and the Lodge rooms on the storey above. The Hall is to be finished in time for the Festival of St. John the Baptist, on the 24th of June, which will be celebrated by a Dinner and Concert.

AN EXTRAORDINARY Egg.—Mr Joseph Caverly, of Madoc, is the fortunate owner of a hen, which is given to laying eggs of an unusually large size. He has been pleased to send us its champion performance in this line, in the substantial shape, of an egg of the following dimensions:—Length 3½ inches, breadth, 2 inches; circumference, 8 inches by 6. The weight was exactly 4 ounces.—We wished to have tried to preserve by Jones' Egg-nolia, but in handling it unluckily broke the shell. The egg, as is generally the case when so large, contained two yelks.

JONES' EGGNOLIA.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement concerning this preparation for the perfect preservation of eggs. Those who have experienced the annoyance of purchasing store eggs in the winter time, when ten out of a dozen were not fit for use, will be able to appreciate the advantages of a preparation which will do all that the proprietor claims for it. Mr. Jones says his process is no humbug; and the Mount Forest Examiner remarks "from what we know of the gentleman we believe him."—We have seen more eggs, packed in the usual mode, thrown away in the village, at one time, than would pay for a good many packages of Egg-nolia.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, June 1st, 1870.

Anderson, Wm	Miller, P
Bateman, J J	McLeod, Margaret
Cooney, John	McGrath, Thomas
Eagleson, James	McCormick, Lawrence
Fernier, A C	MacKay and Holland
Gaviller, M	Post, James
Griffin, J S (2)	Payne, G D
Hillier, Wm	Quirk, Lawrence
Harvey, Mrs A	Roantrree, Thos
Hannah, Miss Eliza	Squires, J A
Hack, W	Spier, James
Houman, David	Ullman, Lavens
Hopkins, James	White, Mrs E
McWilliams, W	

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster

L. O. J., District No. 2, N. H.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF DISTRICT No. 2, NORTH HASTINGS, will be held in a Room at WEIR'S CORNERS on MONDAY, June the 6th, at the hour of 2-30 p.m.

JAMES ALLEN
Madoc, May 26th, 1870. Secretary.

CARDING AND FULLING.

NOTICE.

HAVING carried on the Carding and Fulling business for the last fifteen years on the CREDIT SYSTEM, I would now say to the Public, that I find the longer I go on in this way, the more careless one class of customers gets about PAYING. To continue to work for this class would deprive me of doing work in season for those who have always paid me well, and those who promise to pay when the work is done. I shall, therefore, in future give particular attention to the class who PAY.

W. H. PRINGLE.
Madoc, May 20, 1870.

JONES' EGGNOLIA.

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PRICE, 75 CENTS PER PACKAGE.

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One man can pack and send to market \$10,000 worth in six months.

30 dozen eggs in summer @ 10 cents cost \$3 00

Cost of Egg-nolia and other materials 85

Total cost \$3 85

30 dozen in winter @ 25 cents cost \$7 50

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Single packages, for samples, sent to Grocers or Clergymen for 50 cents.

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Belleville, March, 1870.

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To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned, I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

It is intended to make these DIRECTORIES, the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVASING, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages of the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, and SIX PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES, which will prove a correct and full index to the DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

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JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The bill authorizing civil marriages has passed the Cortes and is now the law of Spain.

The Spanish Government has issued orders for the deliverance of four Englishmen captured by brigands near Gibraltar.

The Whig says that visitors to the Kingston Penitentiary are now obliged to pay 25c. admission fee, thus reducing the institution to the level of a circus or a peep show.

A layer of salt rock, said to be 24 feet thick, has been struck at the depth of thirteen hundred feet, in a well being bored for oil, in Warwick, Ont. The brine is pronounced by good judges to be considerably stronger than that at Goderich.

One of the novelties of Paris is a hat made of wood shavings, which sells for five cents, a really superior quality selling for twenty cents. The best look as finely as a Panama, are of exquisite whiteness, light and comfortable, and with careful handling will last some days.

In Kingston, last week, a guard of about twelve men of the 14th Battalion, P. W. O. Rifles, under the charge of a Lieutenant, was placed on the Drill Shed on account of the Fenian excitement; also about sixteen men composed of the 14th and 47th Battalions, on the City Buildings, and harbour front.

On the 25th ult., a little girl, daughter of Mr. James O'Brien, of the 2nd concession, Westminster, was in the act of removing some clothes from a wire line in the yard, when she was suddenly prostrated by an electric shock. She remained speechless and immovable for about three hours, but was at length restored to consciousness.

During a recent heavy thunderstorm, a barn belonging to Mr. Bowman, in New Dundee, was struck by lightning, and with its contents was entirely consumed. It contained a valuable horse which it is believed was struck dead by lightning, a new iron axle wagon, a new buggy, harness, hay, straw, &c., none of which it was possible to save. Loss about \$800, and no insurance.

The starlings imported by Col. Rhodes from England have been turned loose in Quebec. When set free, they immediately took flight in the direction of the plains of Abraham. The starling is a rural bird, and often visits the ruins of old towns and the spouts of houses for the purpose of breeding. This is the bird that flies on the backs of cattle, to feed on the warbles, an insect well known to farmers as very injurious to their animals.

There are in the United Kingdom 14,223 miles of railway open for traffic, on which we have expended \$491,000,000. Last year the gross receipts of the various companies were £40,000,000, giving an average of £2,900 a mile. Less than half this sum was required for working expenses, so that upwards of £20,000,000 remained available in the form of profit. Putting the results in another shape, we may say that the gross return upon capital was nearly 8 1/2 per cent., and the net return close upon 4 1/2.

On the 21st of May a splendid meteor was observed in various parts of the country, presenting the same appearance to all observers. It was observed at Chatham, O. E., at Montreal, and Alburgh Springs, Vermont. It appeared as nearly as possible like a rocket a quarter of a mile distant, occupying, if anything, more time in its flight, and forming a graceful curve from west to east over the northern heavens. Its light was white, and it seemed before its final disappearance to fork out a little after the fashion of a rocket. There was no detonation noticed.

The body of Johannes Murphy, a poor unfortunate, who was reported missing about three weeks ago and supposed to be drowned, was found on Wednesday afternoon, the 25th ult., in rear of the military hospital, Berriedale, with her head downwards in a furze bush, as if she had fallen from off the top of a steep precipice, directly overhead. She was very much addicted to drinking, and it is therefore surmised that she might have fallen over while wondering about in a state of intoxication some dark night, while others claim from the position in which she was discovered, that it was the act of a murderer.—*Kingston News.*

LAKE COMMERCE.—The Sandusky Register says vessel captains and owners are complaining of dull times. The schooners cannot get paying rates for freight, and the coasting service cannot make wood pay at present prices. The Canadians, they say, deliver wood here and in Cleveland cheaper than it can be done by our own vessels, owing to the cheaper rates of labour and the low price of wood in Canada.

Present rates for grain and lumber freights are such that many vessels are laying up, and we understand that the schooners Hunter and Mystic have hauled off temporarily and are lying idle at this port.

STRANGE FRANK OF NATURE.—We often hear of read of, and sometimes see what are termed freaks of nature, monstrosities, &c. One of the most singular of these freaks of nature can be seen at Dr. Pomeroy's in the village of Tweed. The Dr. has in his possession, preserved in spirits, a pig with one head, four tusks, one tongue, with sides to it, giving the appearance of three tongues grown together; four ears, two on the part of the head where ears usually grow, and two upon the top of the head; the shoulders are similar to those of an ordinary pig, but has four legs with hoofs fully grown; immediately behind the shoulders there are two bodies, perfectly formed, each having a tail and two hind legs. This pig was one of a litter of six, and was pigged in Hungerford a couple of weeks ago, but did not live long.—Any one visiting Tweed can satisfy his curiosity by calling upon the Dr. It is really a wonder.—*Intelligencer.*

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND EFFORTFUL SUICIDE.—The Kingston papers contain particulars of a tragedy at the Tete du Pont Barracks on Wednesday afternoon, the 25th ult. Private Macnamara, of the R. C. Rifles, deliberately shot Colour-Sergeant Riggs, and afterwards placed the revolver to his own head, and fired. Macnamara died in a few minutes. The ball entered under the chin, and passed out through the brain. Riggs, when fired at, put up his hand to protect his head, and the ball passed through his hand, entering his mouth, and passing downward and out through the neck. Favourable hopes of his recovery are entertained. From a letter written by Macnamara on the day of the occurrence, and which was read at the inquest on his body, it appeared he thought that for the last three years he had not been used as a well-behaved soldier deserved, and that Sergeant Riggs was persecuting him. The witnesses testified that there was no ground for the accusations against Sergeant Riggs. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased killed himself in a fit of momentary insanity. The funeral of the suicide and would-be assassin took place on Friday morning at the Roman Catholic burying ground. A fatigue party of four men to dig the grave, and a few women were the only attendants.

Great Fires in the Woods.

A great disaster has overtaken a large number of industrious settlers in the county of Victoria, New Brunswick. On the 21st ult., and for some days previously, the whole country around Grand Falls was on fire, and within a few miles of that place sixteen families lost their all and barely escaped with their lives. In many other localities the destruction was equally great; the fire burning all the stock and making a clean sweep over the back country. Appeals for help had been sent out, and subscriptions were being raised in St. John and other places.

TERRIBLE FIRE ON THE SAGUENAY.—The conflagration which broke out on the 19th ult. in the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, extended along the river from Mistassini to St. Alphonse, destroying the greatest part of the habitations in the district. Over 5,000 persons are without shelter, and deprived of everything. Six lives were lost. The fire covered an area of about five miles wide by thirty-six in length, from Lake St. John to Chicoutimi. All the buildings were destroyed between two o'clock in the afternoon and nine o'clock in the evening of the same day. The total number of families left destitute by this calamity is 656. The Quebec *Chronicle* learns from Mr. Tremblay, M.P. for Chicoutimi, who visited the burnt district, that the fire travelled in a circuitous direction, covering over 1,500 miles in superficial, and 100 miles from one extreme point to the other. This irregular course, it is supposed, is attributable to the wind, which changed three or four times while the fire was going on. The steamer Clyde left Quebec on the 25th ult. for Saguenay with clothing and provisions for the sufferers, contributed by the Local Government, who have also granted them \$8,000 cash. The sufferers are camping as best they can in the open air. Many of them were out for eighteen hours on Lake St. John, without food, during the fire. Their destitution is very great. Cattle, seed, grain, and in fact everything is destroyed. Price Brothers lost an immense quantity of sawlogs. Subscription lists have been opened in Quebec. Price Brothers subscribed \$500; Debili & Co., \$600; and Mr. Tremblay, M.P., collected in one day about \$2,500.

Another dreadful fire is raging in the woods in Bonaventure and Gaspé.

IMMENSE FIRE NEAR FORT WILLIAM.—The *Telegraph's* special correspondent with the North-West Expedition reports that a tremendous fire has occurred near Fort William. For twenty-five miles the fire swept over the country, devastating everything it came in contact with. So fierce and rapid was the rush of the fire, that the inhabitants at the silver mine, five miles from Fort William, had to betake themselves, men, women and children, to the shaft of the mine, and remain there from nine in the morning till five in the afternoon. The Dawson road has not been so materially injured as at first supposed, —thirty men repairing the damaged bridges in 12 hours. The fire will not delay the expedition for an hour. Nothing has been seen of the Fenians near the Fort, and the excitement about their threatened attack there is dying out.

VARIETIES.

What's most unlike cock-a-doodle-doo?—Cock-a-doodle-don't.

People who travel in cannibal countries are apt to be turned into Indian meal.

An old lady of our acquaintance is so susceptible of cold that she won't even use moist sugar.

Though men boast of holding the reins, the women generally tell them which way they must drive.

Why is a ballet girl like a puzzle?—Because she's a poser.

Old maidens are described as "embers from which the sparks have fled."

The Christian Union suggests to clergymen that editors should be specially prayed for.

An American traveller in Egypt called his Arab guide a "son of a gun." "I am not a seldier," was the grave response.

A Chinese maxim says: "We require four tings of woman,—that virtue dwell in her heart; that modesty play on her brow; that sweetness flow from her lips; that industry occupy her hand."

The chemical changes which are now, [and which always have been active on the earth's surface, must, in the opinion of Professor H. Wurtz, finally bring about the extinction of man, and that of all other life upon our planet; yet the change is so slow that the final result is almost beyond calculation.

A California editor, in speaking of a notorious ruffian in that State, who is supposed to have committed more murders than any other man on the Pacific coast, says, "He has a wonderful talent for bereaving any family he does not happen to like."

Dr. Johnson, when in indignant circumstances, was offered a rectory if he would enter into orders; but, sensible of the asperity of his temper, he declined it, saying, "I have not the requisites for the office, and I cannot in conscience shear the flock which I am unable to love."

A tricky politician, who was noted for never doing any thing without a sinister purpose, having died, the clergyman who preached his funeral sermon said that it would have been a consolation to the friends of the deceased if they could have ascertained his motive in thus suddenly leaving them.

Motto for the rose in June.—Well, I'm blowed." For the asparagus in July.—"Cut and come again." For marrowfat peas in August.—"Shell out." For the apple in September.—"Go it my pippin." For the cabbage in December.—"My head is sound; my heart is my own."

The man must be very hard or very sharp-whom a woman cannot sail round as she chooses, and manipulate to any form she takes a fancy for. She has to adapt her battery to the character of the citadel,—surface-submission for the blistering, coaxing for the soft-hearted, flattery for the vain, deception for the obtuse—and she gains the day on her own terms.—*Saturday Review.*

SURE ENOUGH.—If you want a policeman, it's ten to one you don't find him; but if you don't want him, it's a hundred to one he will find you.

LIFE IN TROPICAL AFRICA.—The daily life of a "black fellow" has been very graphically described in a few words. He gets a large melon, cuts it in two, and scoops out the inside; one half he puts on his head, he sits on the other half, and eats the middle.

A CURIOSITY OF LITERATURE.—The following correspondence lately took place between an inquiring spirit and Mr. Carlyle. "Sir," wrote the inquirer, "people say you are a Pantheist; is it true?" "Sir," answered the philosopher, "I am neither a Pantheist nor a Pot-theist.—Yours, J. T. CARLYLE."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NORTH-WEST.

RIEL TAKES WAR, BUT PREPARES TO RUN AWAY.

The following telegraphic despatch from the *Globe's* Special Correspondent on the U. S. North-West frontier was published on Friday last. The *Globe* says: "We give it for what it is worth; as our correspondent warns us that the information it contains was received from a Frenchman and supporter of Riel:—
"St. Cloud, June 2.—Advices from Fort Garry to the 21st May, state that Riel was making preparations for resisting the Expedition on its way to Fort Garry. It is alleged that he has over two hundred men under arms in the Fort, and eight hundred hunters encamped on the prairie in the vicinity waiting further developments.

"It is further stated that on the 20th May, a band of 250 half-breed scouts started to take observations of the approaching Expedition.

"It is still further averred that Riel and his Government are not satisfied with the Manitoba Bill—because it does not contain a general pardon clause; and will oppose the entrance of the British troops into the Settlement, to the last. It is said they will begin fighting the troops near the Lake of the Woods.

"Forty Fenians are said to be already in Winnipeg, and more are expected. The feeling between the half-breeds and Fenians is said to be not very friendly—and the people of the Settlement to be about equally divided for and against Riel. No local demonstration was expected, until the troops were near at hand.

"Excitement amounting to a panic is said to prevail in the Settlement. Furs were plenty, but business there very cautious. Real estate was selling for almost nothing—a prolonged and bloody fight being expected. The Rebels are said to have been somewhat despondent as to the ultimate result; but think they can defeat the troops now on their way."

Fenians are still arriving daily at St. Cloud, by two and threes—and they seem to be in active communication with the Brotherhood at Chicago and other points east.

St. Paul, Minn., June 2.—A letter to the *Pioneer*, from Pembina, says that President Riel has made another raid on the mail bags at Winnipeg, and appropriated a large amount of funds contained in the letters to his own use. The writer believes Riel meditates leaving the country, and is providing himself with funds in this way.

A second despatch from St. Cloud, of the same date says:—The *New Nation* of May 20th reached here this afternoon. It contains a six-column report of the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia session from May 4th to May 7th inclusive, and over seven columns of the laws of Assiniboia, passed by the President and Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia on the 7th of May, 1870, which come into operation on May 20th, all other laws being repealed at that date. On May 6th President Riel said: "I desire to prove to the Canadian Confederacy that here in Rupert's Land we are not divided; that we are acting in concert, and that we protest against the sentiment recently avowed in Upper Canada concerning us. But I merely submit the matter to this honourable House, I do not insist upon it." On motion of Mr. Bannatyne, the consideration of the question was postponed. This was the only allusion to Canada in the proceedings.

A local says:—A small battery of our artillery were out at ball practice a short distance below the town to-day. They were commanded by Col. Gay, and the shooting was very fair, considering the short experience of our men as artillerymen.

A Grand Concert is announced for the Queen's Birthday. On the 10th, Adjutant Lepine left with a guard of men to be stationed at Pembina.

The same correspondent telegraphed from St. Cloud on the 3rd, as follows:—"Advices from Fort Garry, of May 20th, report considerable discontent existing in the Settlement. With regard to the Manitoba bill, the people are not satisfied with its provisions in regard to land; and resistance to the troops seems to be determined upon, notwithstanding the moderate tone assumed by the *New Nation*. There are now a large number of hunters well armed and equipped 'at or near the Settlement, waiting to take part in the fight. The Fort William Expedition is regarded as a hostile one, and will in all probability be treated as such."

St. Paul, Minn., 4th June.—"Advices have been received from Fort Garry to the 20th of May. It was reported that Riel is likely to issue shortly a Declaration of Independence. He has one or more agents canvassing St. Paul, Chicago, and other cities for Filibusters; and will shape his course as he deems prudent after receiving their reports."

A despatch, dated St. Paul, June 3rd, says:—The *New Nation* of 20th May announces the details of the Manitoba Bill, but defers comment until the final passage of the Bill. Governor McTavish and family left Fort Garry on the 17th May on a trip to Europe, where he goes to recuperate his health. Mrs. Bannatyne and family accompany them to Scotland. Riel and Cabinet called a large meeting of hunters from the plains at the Government House on the 17th May. The proceedings lasted nearly all day. Riel explained the situation of affairs to them. Another meeting of hunters was to be held at the White Horse Plains on the 3rd of June. They are selling their furs and provisions well. Lepine [Riel's Adjutant] left Fort Garry on the 10th of May, with a guard of men to be stationed at Pembina.

"Letters from Pembina announce the arrival there on the 19th of May of Col. Wheaton with a company of United States Infantry."

St. Paul, June 6.—Sheriff McKenny, who arrived here last Friday, left Fort Garry on the 23rd of May. He says the meeting at White Horse Plains on the 24th was largely attended by the French settlers, who almost unanimously favour fighting and resistance to the Canadian and British expedition.

Mr. McKenny believes a Declaration of Independence will be issued, and an attempt made to maintain it. He reports Riel making but little preparation to oppose the expedition.

The Manitoba Bill will probably be accepted by the Red River Legislature.

Two companies of United States infantry have arrived at St. Joseph.

Governor McTavish reached St. Paul to-night.

The *Toronto Telegraph* has recent advices from Fort Garry, which state there are about one hundred hunters arrived, and encamped near the Fort, and Bishop Tache is watching a favourable moment to use his influence to disperse them.—A gentleman in leaving the Red River had to buy horses from Adjutant-General Lepine, who told him they were suspicious that Riel intended to leave, but that it was he attempted to desert them, they would shoot him on the spot.—The annual council of the Hudson Bay Company at Norway House has been deferred till a month later than its usual time. Grain was being sowed at Portage la Prairie, but none at the lower settlements.

Fenian Demonstration off Sault Ste. Marie.

SAULT STE. MARIE, June 4.—Last night a Fenian invasion was anticipated, owing to information furnished by the American authorities of the arrival of one hundred and twenty Fenians from Chicago, under the command of General MacNamara, formerly of New York. They arrived by the steamer from Chicago, and were well supplied with arms and accoutrements. On disembarking, they at once went into camp about one mile west of the Fort. Their arrival was the signal for instant activity on the part of both the Canadian and American forces. Colonel Bolton and several of the Canadian officers happened to be at a ball at Mr. Simpson's residence, but on hearing of the presence of the Fenians, at once called out the forces. The head of the Portage was guarded by three corps, and the road patrolled by sentries. The United States troops at the Fort were also called out, and sentries posted on the other side. The Fenians, probably realizing that owing to these precautions no attempt could be made with any prospect of success, and becoming aware of the proximity of the gunboat, embarked again after a stay of three or four hours, and proceeded to Duluth. It is expected that another force will shortly arrive. "Col. Bolton has been assured of the co-operation of the American forces to prevent any demonstration."

LONDON, June 6.—It is reported that the police are discovering the ramifications of the Fenian plot in every direction in England, and even in Wales, arms and ammunition destined for parties in Dublin, apparently designed to be used immediately, have been discovered. Several boxes and barrels of war material have been seized at Holyhead, and persons in whose charge they were have been arrested. The authorities are watchful, but the excitement is not abated.

ANOTHER EASTERN WAR.—Paris, June 4.—The Bourse opened excitedly in view of the reported alliance between Russia and Egypt. A great many cannon, muskets, and other war material have recently been ordered from Brussels and New York on the Viceroy's account. A large increase in the armament at the disposal of Egypt is suddenly apparent. It is almost certain the Viceroy is preparing for a struggle against the Sublime Porte, and that Russia will lend him her powerful assistance.

GREAT FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—A cable despatch of June 6th says:—Yesterday afternoon a fire spread through the richest part of the city. The flames were first discovered in the old buildings in Pera on the north side of the Golden Horn. A strong wind was blowing, and the fire quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings. In a few hours the residences of the English, American and Portuguese Ambassadors, the Consulates, the Naumi theatre, many churches and mosques, thousands of houses, and the richest stores and shops in the city, were reduced to ashes. The loss of life by falling walls was fearful; at least thirty have been killed or injured by this cause. The fire at this hour, noon, is still burning fiercely, and the excitement of the people beggars description.

TERRITORIAL EXPLORATIONS.—The Legislature of Ontario voted a sum of \$60,000 last year to make explorations of the waste part of the province. Beyond a belt of some twenty miles or so of the northern shore of Lake Superior we know absolutely nothing of the character of the country in that region which forms part of Ontario. The country lying along the Ottawa River has been explored to a considerable distance back. We know that in the neighbourhood of Lake Nipissing there is much good farming land. We know almost nothing of the greater part of the immense stretch of land lying between Lake Nipissing and Lake Nipigon—of the character of the soil which covers the great Laurentian formation which extends from lake to lake. It is intended to appropriate the vote of last session to making an exploration of a considerable portion of this yet unknown country.

A line drawn due east from Michipicoten Bay, on Lake Superior, to the Montreal River, divides the Laurentian belt which lies between Lakes Nipigon and Nipissing nearly in the middle. The present efforts will be confined to the survey of the northern part of this belt. Two parties of about twenty men each will start, so soon as they can be made up, one proceeding eastward from Michipicoten Bay, and the other southeasterly from Lake Nipigon and working on until they meet each other. Practical miners will accompany each party, to take notes of the character of the geological and mineral crops of the country traversed. In this way, it is believed, a complete idea of the nature of this *terra incognita* will be obtained. The exploration cannot fail to be of great value. It is most desirable that the capabilities of every portion of the province for farming and other purposes should be known.—*Leader*.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—James Brown M.P., M. P. M.P., Thos. Keene Esq., Pres. Board of Trade, A. Diamond Esq., and D. B. Robertson Esq., left for Peterborough yesterday morning to attend a meeting of the County Council of Peterborough on the subject of the above Railway. The above deputation will also attend a meeting at Keene, which is held to-day, the purpose of which is to submit the claims of the Railway to the support of that section. We wish the deputation success.—*Chronicle*, June 8.

QUEEN'S PRINTER.—A despatch from Ottawa, June 8th, says:—"Col. Chamberlin's appointment as Queen's Printer for the Dominion has just passed the Council."

TESTIMONIAL TO COL. CHAMBERLIN.—A telegram from Ottawa says:—"A private subscription of \$1 was made amongst citizens for the purpose of presenting a sword of honor to Col. Chamberlin, for his gallant defence of the frontier."

Col. Chamberlin having accepted the Queen's Printership, Geo. B. Baker will become a candidate for the County of Missisquoi in the Commons.



THE MADOC MERCURY

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1870.

What Next?

Who can foretell the consequences—more or less immediate—of the last Fenian attack upon Canada, in determining the terms of the continuance of the existing political connection between Great Britain and her North American dependencies? When, but a few months ago, the advocates of Canadian Independence sought to bring that question prominently before the public, they were met with loud assurances that the loyal sentiment of the mass of the people of British North America was utterly opposed to the bare idea of such a thing, which was nothing less than a step, however artfully disguised, in the direction of Annexation to the American Republic. Commenting, at that time, upon the arguments in favour of Independence, we said then that the Colonial relation is an inconvenient one, both for Canada and Great Britain; and more recently, our late Governor General, Lord Monck, has made the very same remark in the House of Lords. And those who were lately protesting against the mere mention of Independence as altogether premature for a generation or two to come, are becoming, if their words express their real sentiments, rapid converts to that opinion.

For the Fenian organization is bringing the inconveniences of the colonial relationship into great prominence at the present time. The loyalists of the loyal men and journals of those few months ago, are now the most indignant with the British newspapers—of all shades of politics, and of all grades of importance in "society,"—for the very different manner in which they look upon Fenianism at a distance, in Canada, and close at home, in Great Britain; and those thus excited are at no pains to conceal their contempt for the "eyecopying" with which the British journals have praised President Grant for the "promptitude" with which he issued his Proclamation of the 24th of May, and dispatched a few U.S. troops to prevent the defeated land pirates doing any mischief on the American side of the frontier. Especially is their wrath aroused by the comments of some of the London papers, condemnatory of Gen. Lindsay's well deserved compliments to the Volunteers, and of his truthful estimate of the value of the President's proclamation and the amount of assistance rendered by the U.S. troops. Those comments of the London press, it should be borne in mind, however, were based on American telegraphic versions, and come back to us in the same not over-reliable shape; and their significance may be very materially modified when we receive the full text and context. At any rate, the London editors are likely to change their tone when they find that Gen. Lindsay spoke in presence of Prince Arthur, and has deliberately repeated the same opinion in an official order.

This, however, is but a small matter any way. What is really serious is, that the public opinion of this country is dissatisfied with the way in which the

Imperial Government has treated this Fenian business in its dealings with the U.S. Government,—and particularly with the British Minister at Washington for so emphatically thanking the American Government for its very small favours. The leading men of Montreal have been the first to give expression to this public sentiment; and a preliminary meeting on the subject, this week, was attended by the Hon. Mr. Morris, of the Cabinet, who said that the Dominion Government had already made a strong representation to the Imperial Government, and contemplated sending a member of the Cabinet to England, to express their views on this subject there.

A very favorite notion at present is, that as Canada has been put to serious expense by these Fenian raids, made on Imperial and not on local account, England should either demand repayment from the U.S. Government, or else foot the bill herself. What if the British Government replies—"We will acknowledge our responsibility on Imperial account, when Canada accepts her fair share of taxation for all the advantages she derives from the Imperial connection. Canada has been protected for the last century, has been saved from annexation to the United States, and to-day, in consequence, enjoys immunity from the excessive taxation which now oppresses the American citizen and the British subject. Canada, thanks to this protection, has to keep up no standing army, no navy to protect its fisheries,—and, although subjected to serious annoyance by these attempts at invasion, is clearly strong enough,—backed, in reality, by the British Empire—to repel them with ease. Considering all the circumstances, Her Majesty's Government thinks Canada, even in the pounds, shillings and pence view of the matter, has decidedly the best of the bargain, especially as a free gift has been made to her of all the territory which was won by the expenditure of British blood and treasure." Suppose this to be the reply, only expressed in official language, and then—What next?

THE RAILWAY.—In answer to numerous inquiries as to what is being done about the K. & M. RR., we have to announce that a meeting of the Provisional Directors is to be held at Tanworth next week.

There was a welcome, heavy fall of rain on Sunday night. More is wanted, and is coming down finely as we go to press.

Labourers Wanted.

It will no doubt surprise many, who have heard of the desertion of the Free Grants on the Hastings Road by a large proportion of the original settlers—and have thence arrived at the conclusion that the lands are worthless and absolutely unfit for settlement,—to learn that there is a demand for steady, active working men, at fair wages, on the part of some of the residents, who have stuck to their lots and are beginning to get on in the world. This is the case, even in the Township of Tudor, where the road commences, and where the loss of population has been most marked of late years. Further back on the road, where the land is of a better quality, we learn that the want of a supply of labour which can be relied upon, is seriously felt by the original settlers, who are thereby prevented from making improvements which they would otherwise be able and glad to undertake. We learn from J. R. Tait, Esq., Agent for the more recently opened range of Free Grant Townships, some 45 miles north of the Village of Madoc, that he and other settlers near L'Amable Creek would very willingly engage some of the newly arriving immigrants accustomed to agricultural pursuits; and for lengthened terms. The difficulty under which they suffer is one that speaks much more favourably for that district than it has hitherto been able to get credit for: namely, that men who have gone there to labour for wages, are in the habit of very soon quitting their employment and taking up land for themselves instead. With ordinary industry and sobriety their prospects improve so rapidly, that they will not go out to work for wages, as they can do better attending to their own farms. From this it is clear that active, steady men, with grown-up children, who can work, may do well, far away in the rear of Hastings County: while settlers who have no boys, old and strong enough to help them, must either engage labour, or, if they can not obtain it, must leave undone, remunerative improvements. The rear Townships in that neighbourhood do not yet enjoy municipal organization and therefore have not been officially communicated with by the Department of Agriculture, nor been able to make their wants known in the regular way: but we hope this notice may benefit both them and some industrious emigrants, looking for homes and employment.

There is no desire to make out our back country as the most fertile spot on earth: but, with much rockyland rough land, there would be in the majority of cases, in every lot of 100 acres, over a large district, two thirds of the land fit and good for settlement.

We are credibly informed that some former residents on the Hastings Road, who recently caught the fever for emigrating to the Western States, have, after practically trying the experiment and losing time and money, come to the conclusion that for a poor man, the Free Grants on the Hastings Road are preferable to either Kansas, Nebraska, or Dakota; that they intend to return here, and that their experience out West, which if favourable, would have induced others to follow their example, will have the effect of making them remain contentedly where they are.

Coroner's Inquest.

An inquest was held on Monday afternoon, the 6th inst., at the Town-Hall, Madoc, before C. Groom, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Patrick O'Reilly, of Huntingdon, which, from information received, had been detained, while on the way to the graveyard, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances connected with his death. G. D. Rowe, Esq., was chosen foreman of the jury.

Margaret O'Reilly, being sworn, said: I am the widow of Patrick O'Reilly, who died in his house on lot 4 of the 14th concession of Huntingdon on Saturday last, about ten o'clock in the day. He was 55 years of age; he had had gravel complaint for 15 years; I knew of no other disease. He was taken bad after last harvest, and we then got some medicine from Dr. Loomis. He went to see the Doctor. He got worse from that time till the day of his death. I know nothing about his having gone to see Mr. Wood about a warrant; know nothing about his having received a blow lately; sometimes have seen him with a scratch on his head or face. I was with him at his death; he got out of his bed, and took hold of a chair, and was taken bad at his stomach; what he vomited smelt very bad. He said he was done for. I helped him back to his bed, holding him under his arms; he said that he was too heavy for me, and got on the bed partly by himself; he then turned up his eyes and moved his lips twice and died. Mr. McQuillan attended deceased until he (McQ.) left Madoc. Deceased also had medicine from Dr. Sutton, and from a man called Peter Irish, who left him 85 of medicine, which is still in the house. In answer to the Foreman, the witness said: I do not know anything about his having a cut on the back of the head; he and his boys always lived on good terms. We brought them up in the love and fear of God, and to honour and respect their parents.

Sidney Reynolds, being sworn, said that he lived in Huntingdon, just across the road from O'Reilly's; the father, like other fathers, had to chastise the children occasionally, but witness did not know whether they quarrelled together; did not know of any late quarrel, or that the deceased had been struck; deceased had been ill for more than a year, sometimes too much so to be able to do any work; of late, witness's wife had seen deceased being helped about the house.

Thomas O'Reilly, being sworn, deposed: I am the son of the deceased; there had not been any quarrel with him lately; do not know anything of his having been for a warrant; did not hear of it till to-day, about the village; my father has had a complaint as long as I can remember, but was taken much worse last fall, and no one ever expected he would recover; he had done a little work at times since, but for two weeks past had been getting worse every day; he had been taking medicine from Mr. Peter Irish, and a little from Wilson's, in the village. John O'Reilly, the eldest son, is in the States.—In reply to the Foreman, the witness said: I know nothing about my father's head being cut open with a hoe lately.—To the Coroner, who asked him if he ever struck his father with a hoe, and told him he was not obliged to answer the question, the witness, after a pause, replied, No; and that it was a mistake if my father swore I struck him with a hoe.—To questions from some of the jurors, he replied: Father was never threatened to be drowned; nor was a gun ever pointed at him at table.—I could not say when the last quarrel between me and my father took place. I do not think my father was right in his mind; he acted strangely. Could not recollect when the last quarrel took place; it was round and about.

William Gerow, of Huntingdon, testified that a fortnight ago, or thereabouts, the deceased came to witness's single-shop with his face all covered with blood; witness's brother-in-law, Stuart Vanormam, asked him what was the matter, when deceased re-

plied that his son Tom had struck him with a hoe, and that he was almost dead. Vannorm pulled the hair out of the cut, and said he had better go and get the wound washed, but deceased said, No, he would go down to Wood for a warrant. In answer to the Coroner, who said he had been requested to put the question, the witness declared that he had no spite against any of the parties.

Daniel McDonald, being sworn, deposed that he received the warrant (produced) from Mr. Wood, for the arrest of Thomas O'Reilly, for an assault on Patrick O'Reilly, the deceased.—Towards the evening of the 14th of May, the deceased went to witness's house, and asked him if he could not arrest Thos. O'Reilly. The deceased took off his hat, and there was blood on his forehead and hands; he said he was "murdered" with his family, and seemed over-fatigued. Witness said he would attend to it next morning. About 9 o'clock next morning, deceased came to him and begged of him for God's sake not to say anything about the warrant, for his family were threatening his life. Told deceased he could not take his word or attend to his wish, as he must execute the writ, unless he got a written order from Mr. Wood. Deceased came back in a short time with a line from Mr. Wood, not to act upon the warrant. Deceased was quite sober on both occasions. Witness had known him for years and did not consider him insane.

The jury, after hearing the preceding evidence, ordered a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased to be made. This was performed by Dr. Loomis, after which the corpse was given up and conveyed to the Roman Catholic grave-yard.

The inquest was adjourned till the following afternoon, when it was resumed at Hudgins' Hotel.

John Hayworth, cabinet maker, residing at Huntington, being sworn, deposed to the deceased coming to witness's house about two or three weeks ago with the blood running down his face, from a cut on the forehead. Witness's wife gave deceased some water to wash with; from what he said, there was some little difference in his family, and that one of his boys, Thomas, had struck him with a hoe. Deceased was a little excited, but did not seem suffering from loss of blood or exhaustion. He did not say where it was done, or whether any one was present when it was done. Deceased said he was going to the village to see a magistrate. He was quite rational. Did not see deceased after he got the warrant.

Peter Irish, of Haldimand, Northumberland Co., manufacturer of patent medicines, deposed that he had been consulted by deceased for his complaint, and that he gave him a syrup or decoction of sundry barks for it. Deceased always appeared perfectly in his right mind.

Dr. Loomis, being sworn, described the post-mortem examination he had made of the body of the deceased, and the nature and extent of the wound on the forehead, and of the inflammation of the brain caused thereby, which he did not think, of itself, would have been sufficient to cause death; but from what the witnesses said of the debilitated state of the deceased's health at the time of the blow, it was sufficient to accelerate death.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who after deliberating for about an hour rendered a verdict of "manslaughter" against Thomas O'Reilly.

A warrant for his apprehension on that charge was issued.

To Whom it may Concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet at the SHIRE HALL, in Belleville, on TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH of JUNE INSTANT, for the despatch of general business.

By order.

THOS. WILLS,
County Clerk, County Hastings.
Belleville, June 1, 1870.

LOST!

ON THURSDAY, the 9th instant, between Queensboro and Madoc, a Pocket Memorandum Book, Any one returning it to the undersigned will be suitably rewarded.

Madoc, June 10th, 1870.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,
STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

ON the Northern part of the VILLAGE of MADOC, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal.

Parties building will be liberally treated with.

Offers for purchase received by
CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 294 Montreal.

Stone Cottage to Let,

ON DONALD STREET, VILLAGE OF MADOC. THAT pleasantly Situated Cottage, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal, and lately occupied by Mr. Coe. Has Good Barn and Stables and a Well. There is also about an acre of Ground enclosed for a Garden.

Rent very moderate. Apply to
CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 294 Montreal.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, June 1st, 1870.

Anderson, Wm	Miller, P
Bateman, J J	McLeod, Margaret
Cooney, John	McGrath, Thomas
Eagleson, James	McGormick, Lawrence
Fernier, A C	MacKay and Holland
Gaviller, M	Post, James
Griffin, J S (2)	Payne, G D
Hiller, Wm	Quirk, Lawrence
Harvey, Mrs A	Rountree, Thos
Hannah, Miss Eliza	Squires, J A
Hart, W	Spicer, James
Houman, David	Ulmam, Lavenn
Hopkins, James	White, Mrs E
McWilliams, W	

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster

CARDING AND FULLING.

NOTICE.

HAVING carried on the Carding and Fulling business for the last fifteen years on the CREDIT SYSTEM, I would now say to the Public, that I find the longer I go on in this way, the more careful one class of customers gets about EVER paying. To continue to work for this class would deprive me of doing work in season for those who have always paid me well, and those who promise to pay when the work is done. I shall, therefore, in future give particular attention to the class who PAY.

W. H. PRINGLE.

Madoc, May 20, 1870.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.
RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.
RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

STEEL PLOUGHS

AND
WOOD'S

MOWING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber is now selling STEEL PLOUGHS at \$10 each.

WOOD'S Celebrated MOWING MACHINES, cutting 44 feet, at \$75. The same, with Reaping Attachment, \$90.00.

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, March, 1870.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

MR. GREAM;

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages
and Township Clerk.

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.

OFFICE, Next door to the Hoffman House, MADOC.
Land Carefully Examined and Reported on.
C. C. FORNERI, C.E. & P.L.S. L. KENNEDY, C.E. & P.L.S.

All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

E. FRANKLIN,

Licensed Auctioneer, for Hastings Co.,
MADOC.

MONEY advanced on Consignments.

Sales in any part of the County attended on moderate terms.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

WILLIAM MOORE,

Boot and Shoemaker,
DIVISION STREET, MADOC.

Repairs neatly and cheaply executed.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the Premises.

HOW TO PROVIDE WINTER FODDER.—George Morton, of Morton, Ont., has addressed a letter to the editor of the Kingston Daily News, warning farmers to look out in time for fodder next winter, as the Hay without doubt, will be a very light crop. He recommends sowing, any time in June, on good warm land, Western corn, at the rate of 2 bushels to the acre, if in drills 2 feet apart; or 4 bushels to the acre if broadcast. From 7 to 10 tons of cured stalks is better than any hay for horses and cattle that can be produced. There is plenty of time yet in all this month for this corn and Swede turnips. "Consumer" supplements this warning by advising that Hungarian grass and millet might be sown extensively with every prospect of success: the former can be cut and cured as late as September, whilst the millet produces an immense amount of straw and seed, say 7 to 10 tons per acre, and would make a capital substitute for hay. The Hungarian grass also contains a large amount of seed, and when cut at the right time and well cured, is quite as good as hay and grain for net over-worked horses.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Caspedes, the leader of the Cuban revolution, was executed on the 29th ult. at Puerto Principe.

Considerable shipments of copper ore are now taking place from Quebec to Liverpool.

Virginia oysters are sent to England packed in mud, that they may reach their destination alive.

Within four days last week, the almost unprecedentedly large number of 10,681 immigrants were landed at New York.

A young man named Scott of Trenton, a student of Albert College, Belleville, was drowned while bathing in the river Moira, above Stinson's dam, about five o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st inst.

A writ for a new election for Prince Edward County has been sent to Mr. Sheriff Greeley, who was the recent M.P.P., and who resigned his seat in order to accept his present office.

Dr. Schultz was entertained by the citizens of Kingston at a champagne supper on Thursday night the 2nd inst. and was presented with a purse of one hundred dollars in gold, on a silver salver.

The steamer Siberia, of the Cunard line, which left Boston on the 4th instant direct for Liverpool, is the first which has departed from that city direct for Europe since the withdrawal of the Cunard line in 1868.

Captain Charles Duncan Cameron, formerly British Consul at Massowah, Abyssinia, whose imprisonment by King Theodore occasioned the late Abyssinian war, died on the 2nd of June in Geneva, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

The need of a military map of Canada has been much felt during the recent trouble, and some of the residents think that if the Commander at Hinchinbrooke had had the knowledge of the country which such a map would afford, he could have bagged the whole Fenian force.

The ex-Confederate Col. John S. Mosby has been very much surprised on learning that he was on the Canadian border all last week, organizing Fenian Cavalry. Until he read the telegrams, he was labouring under the impression that he was quietly attending to his law business in Warrenton, Va.

A terrible smash-up occurred on the 3rd instant on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, when the three o'clock freight train ran off the track, a few miles from Cape Vincent. The disaster was caused by the expansion of the rails through the heat of the weather, and the rotten condition of the ties. The loss to the Company is \$20,000.

Another most destructive fire is raging in the woods in the neighbourhood of Trinity Bay, on the Saguenay, and a third some miles higher up the River. Others are reported at Point aux Trembles and the Port Neuf paper mills at the latter place are being said to be destroyed. Should the present drought continue the ravages will doubtless be very extensive.

The British Admiralty will commence the construction of three new iron-clad vessels in the Chatham navy-yard immediately. One, to be called the Raleigh, will be 5,000 tons burthen, and is to carry 27 heavy guns, broadsides. The other two are to be small, light draft steamers, to operate around coasts and in steamers.

The Englishmen who were captured by the Spanish brigands near Gibraltar some time ago have been tracked. The prisoners are in good health and have been well treated. The final release is only a matter of money. The Government has commenced negotiations with the robbers; but the subject is replete with difficulties, and it is feared no results can be reached for weeks.—They have been rescued, and have arrived at Gibraltar.

In a late discussion in the House of Lords, in reference to Owen's College, Lord Romilly made a curious revelation. He stated that in a dispute in which an eminent railway company was concerned, he had to take and examine the accounts in Chancery, and among other curious items found one of ten thousand pounds for secret services money paid to members of Parliament. That item was, of course, disallowed, but it is terribly suggestive to think that it should ever have been there.

It is calculated that there are upwards of 7,000 Presbyterian ministers in the States; 5,500 churches, and upwards of 800,000 members in full communion, representing a population of several millions. In the reunited churches, whose Assembly is at present being held in Philadelphia, there are 5,000 ministers, about 4,800 churches, and 420,000 communicants. This is by far the largest Presbyterian church organization in the world; and from other likely unions, will, in a few years, in all probability, be much larger.

Atlantic cable despatches report some apprehension in regard to the movements of Fenians in England. The Government has received private information concerning their plan of operations, and orders have been issued to double the guards at all the dockyards and naval stations in Great Britain, to keep fires banked on all steamers, and other precautions calculated to facilitate the suppression of any revolt. The police possess details of a formidable conspiracy to pillage the arsenals and armories, including Woolwich, and have frustrated the scheme. The alleged Fenians Davitt and Wilson were up for examination again on the 3rd inst. Some of the evidence is important, going to show that the prisoners have been actively engaged some time in distributing arms in Ireland and the north of England.

Manitobah Lake, which has given a title to the Province formed out of the Red River region, derives its name from a small island from which, in the stillness of night, issues a "mysterious voice," though there is no real "mystery" about it. On no account will the Ojibwa's approach or land upon this island, supposing it to be the home of the Manitobah—"the speaking God." The cause of this curious sound is the beating of the waves on the "shingle," or large pebbles lining the shores. Along the northern coast of the island there is a long low cliff of fine grained compact limestone, which, under the stroke of the hammer, elinks like steel. The waves beating on the shore at the foot of the cliff cause the fallen fragments to rub against each other, and to give out a sound resembling the chiming of distant church bells. This phenomenon occurs when the gales blow from the north, and then, as the winds subside, low, wailing sounds, like whispering voices, are heard in the air. English travellers assert that the effect is very impressive, and have been awakened at night under the impression that they were listening to church bells.

THE MILITARY SCHOOL CLOSED.—The Military School at Kingston has been closed for the present; but the intention is to re-open it during the winter. In the meantime Volunteers and others requiring certificates will have to procure them by appearing before the boards of officers appointed from time to time for this purpose.—News.

REDUCTION OF KINGSTON GARRISON.—The discharge of men of the Royal Canadian Rifles is proceeding, and the Royal Artillery have nearly all left. Some twenty Artillerymen under the charge of an officer, and the weakened regiment of Rifles, are all the regular troops now in garrison.

PROCLAMATION OF INFALLIBILITY.—Rome, Midnight, June 2nd.—After a long and earnest debate in the Ecumenical Council to-day it was decided that the dogma of Infallibility shall be proclaimed on the 29th day of the present month, in honour of the feast of St. Peter. Extensive preparations are being made to celebrate the occasion, and it is said that the display of pomp and pageantry will surpass any demonstration of the kind ever witnessed in Europe. The religious services will be of a most solemn and impressive character, and it is expected that thousands of visitors from every city in Europe will be present to witness the display, or take part in the ceremonies.

AN INCIDENT OF THE FIRE AT SAGUENAY.—A farmer named Protais Guay, whose property was provisionally saved at the recent fire, had in his barns 1,500 bushels of wheat, which on the next Sunday after the conflagration, he caused to be announced he would distribute to all whose grain had been destroyed, in the quantities required by them. He fixed no conditions to his grant, but told the farmers that should the Government or the public aid them, they should have to pay what was fair for the wheat; but should they not receive any immediate assistance, then they might pay for it when they could and as best they could. This method of relieving his suffering friends is at once charitable and vigorous, and places Mr. Guay in a very good light before his fellow-men. Fifteen years ago, this farmer came to the Saguenay a poor man—so poor that his friends had to step in and assist him; to-day, he is the wealthiest farmer in the neighbourhood, and in a position to return, out of gratitude, the favours received by him at his setting out in life.

An iron ore is said to have been discovered in York County, Pennsylvania, which has a peculiar power of transforming pig iron into good steel by a simple mixture of the two in a puddling furnace. The ore is soft and friable in the bed, so much so that it can be mined with the spade, but upon exposure to the atmosphere it soon hardens. Professor Lealey, who has examined the ore bed, estimates the contents at about seventeen million tons.

The Montreal Witness informs its readers that Thomas Fahey, the Deputy United States Marshal who was most active in the arresting of O'Neill, is a Catholic Irishman, a native of Vermont.

VARIETIES.

Why is the Prince of Wales like a chignon?—Because he is the heir apparent to the crown.

There is an old-fashioned parlour game that has never been improved upon, and that is, courting.

A histrionic individual, who has heard a good deal about the "theatre of war," suggests that the back seats must be very desirable.

Three things as good as their better—Dirty water to extinguish fire, an ugly wife to a blind man, and a wooden sword to a coward.

One of the most eminent lawyers in New England used to tell practitioners that the finest line in modern poetry was Scott's "Charge, Chester, charge."

"You are very stupid, Thomas," said a country teacher to a little boy eight years old. "You are like a donkey, and what do they do to cure them of stupidity?" "They feed them better and kick them less," said the outhrobin.

An old French almanac says that the man who is born in the month of May will be handsome and amiable, and will make his wife happy. The lady born in this month will be equally blest in every respect.

Lately a lady teacher in a Sabbath school of Forbes, in the course of the evening's examination asked a pupil, "Who was Noah?" The scholar with great simplicity, replied, "I'm now from Grand-ton the other day, and I'm not acquainted with the folk hereabout."

We have seen in an exchange how an American woman helped her husband to raise seventy acres of wheat. It is now explained that the way she helped him was to stand in the door and shake the broom at him when he sat down to rest, and terrifying him in other ways. We don't want any help about raising wheat.

A man gave his servant maid the following "character" the other day. "The bearer has been in my house a year—minus eleven months. During that time she has shown herself diligent—at the house door; frugal—in work; mindful—of herself; prompt—in excuses; friendly—toward men; faithful—to her lovers; and honest—when everything has vanished.

It is said that collodion is a good varnish, by means of which the cause of the decay of eggs—viz., the porosity of the shells, and, hence, access of air to the interior, may be prevented. The author of this method, Mr. S. Martin, also mentions that the soundness of eggs may be tested by immersing them in water containing 80 per cent of common salt in solution; in this brine, good and sound eggs sink, while bad ones float.

One of the Russian singers at Pittsburg, the other day, thought he had got far enough along in English to call for food at the table, and accordingly asked the lady at his side to pass him "some kias." She blushed, and he repeated it with the unfortunate appendix, "The same as you gave me this morning." She rose from her seat with indignation, the boarders glared on the wretch who would thus flaunt his crimes, while he barely retained strength enough to get up and reach the desired viand. It was cheese.

The vicar of a little village in Lincolnshire, being desirous of having a choir in his church, called together a few of the villagers, among whom was a general dealer—a very important self-sufficient individual, notorious for his long-winded political arguments. The party met, and all went off with *ecclat*. One evening the piece selected was "Luther's Hymn." When it was concluded, the vicar remarked that it was a curious thing that the author of it had never been discovered; whereupon the person mentioned before remarked that he knew who was the author, and could show it in black and white," &c. The matter passed over; and a few days after, the clergyman happening to be in his shop, and remembering what he had said, reminded him of his promise. Mr. fetched the book, and turning, with a triumphant smile, to the hymn, pointed to the words "Anon." in the corner, remarking that he knew Mr. Anon. to be the composer of a very great many very capital pieces."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 389.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1870.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Sudden Death of Charles Dickens.

LONDON, June 9, 10 p.m.—The London Globe in its last edition this evening startled the community with the announcement that Charles Dickens had been seized with paralysis, and was lying insensible at his residence, at Gadshill, near Rochester, in Kent. The news spread rapidly and created the most profound regret, but the worst was still to come.

Telegrams have since been received announcing the death of the great novelist at a quarter past six this evening.

Mr. Dickens was at dinner on Wednesday when he was seized with a fit. Dr. Steele, of the village of Stroud, who was for many years the family physician of Mr. Dickens, was immediately called in, and remained till nearly midnight.

The condition of the patient becoming worse and worse it was deemed advisable to summon physicians from London. Telegrams were promptly despatched and this morning several London physicians arrived at Gadshill.

A consultation was held and the case was at once pronounced hopeless.

The patient sank gradually and died at 15 minutes past six this evening.

Mr. Dickens had been ill for several days, but not seriously, he had even visited Rochester and other points during the week.

The death of Mr. Dickens has plunged the nation into mourning. All the London papers have obituary articles.

LONDON, June 10.—The Times says the ordinary expressions of regret are now cold and conventional. Millions of people feel the personal bereavement. Statesmen and benefactors of the race when they die can leave no such void; they cannot, like this great novelist, be an inmate of every house.

The Daily News says, "Without intellectual pedigree, his writings form an era in English literature; he was generous, loving and universally beloved."

The Morning Post says, Charles Dickens died more than any contemporary to make English literature loved and admired.

The Telegraph regards the distinguished dead as a public servant whose task is nobly fulfilled.

Another account says Mr. Dickens was entertaining a dinner party at his house at Gadshill. Miss Hogarth, who was seated near him, observed the evident signs of distress on his countenance. She then made the remark to him that he must be ill; to this Mr. Dickens replied:—"Oh, no; I have only got a headache; I shall be better presently." He then asked that an open window be shut. Almost immediately he became unconscious and fell back in his chair. He was conveyed to his room and medical aid summoned. Mr. Dickens still remained unconscious and never recovered animation. His son and daughters remained steadfastly at his bedside until his decease.

It is stated that Mr. Dickens had several times of late complained that he experienced considerable difficulty in working, because his powers of application were becoming impaired. He also said that his thoughts no longer came to him spontaneously, as in former times. While at Preston he had need of medical aid and called upon a physician, who warned him not to continue reading, because he was doing so at the peril of his life.

LONDON, June 11.—The death of Charles Dickens causes profound sorrow throughout the land. He was apparently in good health on Wednesday, when he wrote several pages of his novel "Edwin Drood." The suddenness of the blow intensifies the affliction of his friends. Unusual demonstrations of public grief are shown in London and other cities.

No arrangements for the funeral of the late Charles Dickens have been made yet. No inquest is to be held.

Queen Victoria immediately after the intelligence of Charles Dickens' death had been communicated at Court, despatched a special message of condolence to the sorrowing family of the deceased.

The public institutions in the city have suspended business.

In his will, Charles Dickens leaves All the Year

Round to his son, with many valuable suggestions about its management.

Charles Dickens had been proposed to the Union Club, and balloting on his admission as a member was to have occurred on the 22nd inst. This evening it was intimated that the funeral would be private. The place of burial has not been decided upon; at least it has not been announced.

The last letter written by Dickens is dated June the 8th. This contained expressions of the deepest reverence for religion, and is quoted in the newspapers to-day as repudiating any contrary impression which may be derived from any accidental expressions in his books.

Dr. Ryerson's Resolutions.

In the course of the morning session of the seventh day of the recent Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Toronto, the following series of resolutions were introduced by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, who read them, and gave notice that he would discuss them at the earliest stage after the reading of the minutes on the following day:—

1. That while we thank the President of the Conference and Missionary Secretaries for offering to the Government the services of one of our ministers in the capacity of chaplain to such portion of the troops sent to the Red River as belong to our community and desires the ministrations of our church; we report the reply of Sir George E. Cartier, Minister of Militia, as discourteous and insulting, not only to the chief officers of this Conference, and through them to all members of our church, whose number, and standing throughout the land, whose zeal and interest in the Red River expedition as well as the labours of our missionaries and teachers in that country merit very different treatment from the Government.

2. That while we justly complain of the conduct of Sir George E. Cartier, in his discourteous rejection of the request of our President and Missionary Secretaries to provide a chaplain for those volunteers of the Red River expedition who desire such services and his appointing at the same time a Priest of his own Church as Chaplain to the expedition, we view the setting apart of 1,400,000 acres of the richest land of the country chiefly to the Priests and co-religionists of Sir Geo. E. Cartier as incompatible with those principles of Church and State separation, of equal rights and privileges, among all denominations of Christians, and of the support of their operations by voluntary contributions, for which the people of Upper Canada have long contended, and which have been established as a fundamental part of our Constitution of Government.

3. That the subject of the foregoing resolutions be referred to a Special Committee of five ministers and five laymen, with power to add to their number, and to adopt such measures and proceedings as they may judge expedient in the premises.

On the eighth day, Rev. Dr. Ryerson introduced the above resolutions.

Previous to the discussion, the President said that he (Mr. Fanshott) and the Missionary Secretaries had sent a letter to the Minister of Militia, Sir G. E. Cartier, intimating that the Wesleyan Conference would be glad to send a minister as chaplain with the Volunteers who had proceeded to the Red River. The answer which was received was very discourteous, merely acknowledging the receipt of the communication, without as much as promising to submit the same to his colleagues. The Conference felt very great indignation at such a want of courtesy on the part of one of the Ministers of Government towards a denomination consisting of 64,000 members, not a few of whom had enlisted for the defence of the country.

Dr. Ryerson, in moving the adoption of the resolutions, made a speech, of which the general scope is pretty fairly outlined in the terms of the resolutions. The Manitoba Bill was spoken of as a sop to the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada; who, by im-

plication, at least, are accused of not wanting any Upper Canadian as Governor of the new Province; which was an insult to the entire population of Ontario. The Roman Catholic Church was alluded to as seeking the same supremacy as the Church of England had done, and the speaker was sure that the Methodists and Protestants of Upper Canada would rise as one man against such encroachments,—which the "upstart" Minister of Militia had shown, by his insulting reply to the offer of a W. M. chaplain, his readiness to encourage. The Rev. gentleman's remarks, however, had generally more of a political than a religious denominational bearing, and seem, in fact, to have been so far regarded very much in the light of a political manifesto. We extract, therefore, one or two of the most significant points:—

"What then, is our duty in this matter? It is my own conviction that, for the security of our country, the matter should not rest until a person who could so insult us, and, through us, so large a portion of the people of Ontario,—a person at the head of the military affairs of the Dominion—should be driven from the honours and responsibilities of the office which he fills."

"He thought that the day would be long distant when the country would sit down contented with such a state of things. He confessed that he did not expect all the benefits from Confederation which some persons have been so sanguine as to indulge in. He had hoped that some broad principle would have been laid down for the future organization of the government of the country; but he must confess to disappointment in the matter. He felt apprehensive for the future, and his only hope was in the independence, integrity and honesty of the people of Ontario. He had the firmest faith in the great principles which underlie the institutions of his country. We all rejoice in our connection with the mother country, and we can all sing 'God Save our Queen;' but he was sorry to see in the conduct of the Minister of Militia a bastard imitation of true loyalty."

Dr. Ryerson's sentiments were heartily endorsed and applauded by the Conference, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted. Considering his influence with the Wesleyan Methodists, and the number and voting power of that body in Ontario, it is no wonder that his speech has been regarded as a manifesto against the acting head of the Government—and that thereupon Ministerial supporters in the press have been thrown into a state of great perturbation. The Leader, under the heading of "Another Daniel Come to Judgment," while "much pained to say anything harsh of the venerable Superintendent of Education for this province," nevertheless proceeds to endeavour to demolish him and the effect of his remarks, by reminding him that the time is so brief since, his masters being at Ottawa, he was ever ready to defend them; and by obsequiously to the "Rev. Chief Superintendent" designating Sir G. E. Cartier as an "upstart:—"for the designation is not true. Sir George is not an 'upstart.' He is a gentleman by birth, by education, by position:—surely as much so as the reverend and pious gentleman who presides at the Educational Department, and now that he is independent of the Lower Canada leader, can afford to insult him in so open, unprovoked and unseemly a manner."

Other Ministerial papers have contented themselves with a more moderate style of defence—suggesting that the alleged "insulting" reply was not written by Sir George at all, but by a clerk in his department, who, owing to the pressure of other business at the time the offer of a W. M. Chaplain was made, acknowledged its receipt in the usual official form proper under the circumstances; and that the offending reply was despatched before the communication to which it was sent as an answer was shown to the Minister of Militia.

The Globe, however, which cannot be suspected of any desire to prop up a Government, it has been doing its best to batter down, in its comments upon this matter, sarcastically and scintillatingly severe as to the Rev. Dr.'s motives. It reminds the public that but for the support of Upper Canadians, the "little Frenchman" would have been powerless. "Of all this Dr. Ryerson was perfectly aware in 1867. And

gray what has Sir George done now which he had not done then? Nothing against which Dr Ryerson has uttered a protest, till he snubbed the Methodist Conference. "Straws show how the wind blows"—and the Rev. Superintendent has a scent for a coming storm that has never been surpassed."

This is a tolerably strong hint that if the days of the continuance in power of the present Government are nearly at an end, the Chief Superintendent need not flatter himself with having taken the lead in causing its downfall, but will be duly credited with having conveniently waited to follow suit till it was a sure and safe thing to do so.

At the recent meeting of the Congregational Union in Toronto a resolution, sympathizing with the Wesleyan Conference in the insult received from the Minister of Militia in the matter of a correspondence relating to the Red River Expedition, which had been laid over from a former session for further investigation of the facts, was brought up, and allowed still to lie on the table for inquiry. Another motion, more general in its terms, on the subject of Manitoba, and the Papal subversion of the Administration, was proposed by Rev. F. H. Marling, and seconded by Rev. W. F. Clark, as follows:—"That this Union has regarded with indignation and alarm the undue favour shown to the Roman Catholic Church in the course of the affairs of the North-West—the rebellion there having been fostered by priests of that Church, who have nevertheless been received with peculiar favour in the negotiations for a settlement, special and enormous land grants being made to their people; the whole Constitution being framed so as to secure the predominance of the French and Catholic element in the new Province; and the arrangements for the Expedition evincing the same preference of papal ecclesiasticism." The resolution was carried unanimously.



THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1870.

Canada in Account with England.

It is now stated that the Hon. A. CAMPBELL, the Postmaster-General, who is going to England on private business, is the member of the Dominion Cabinet who is charged with the mission of representing the views of the Canadian Government on the subject of Fenian Raids to the Imperial authorities, and of ascertaining, as definitely as the people of this country now require, how far England will hold the United States responsible for the outrages they have already allowed to be committed, or for permitting the Fenian organization to continue to exist unchecked. Mr Campbell will start by the first steamer for England, and the question of how far the defence of Canada is to be left to her own Volunteers and Militia—and how few or how many British regular troops are to remain,—is likely to receive a final and definite settlement, with less delay than usually accompanies official circumlocution.

In reply to a question from Earl Carnarvon in the House of Lords, it was stated by Earl Granville that the order for the removal of the British troops actually in Canada at the time, was suspended while the late raid was being made, but that there was no change intended in the policy of recalling the regulars. So now, the muss being over, they are still being withdrawn, and military stores are being shipped from Quebec back to England. As a natural consequence of this apparent determination to let the Dominion shift for itself, the number of journals of the old orthodox "loyal" type, who are now beginning to look with favour on "Independence" is daily on the increase: and the state of affairs is therefore becoming decidedly interesting.

It is somewhat remarkable, however, that some of the journals which have been the loudest in their protestations of unwavering loyalty, and of pride in British citizenship and connection, are the most angry at the withdrawal of the British troops, and are beginning to rail at the meanness of the retrenchment-reforming British Government, and at the decadence of British pluck and spirit, in a tone worthy of the most abusive, Anglophobic American newspapers. "No nation," they cry, "was ever so treated as Canada has been, or was ever subjected to such trials: why, these Fenian raids have cost Canada four millions of dollars!" Granted; but before getting into a fever over it, we should like to know if any equal number of people were ever so free from war's alarms for so many years together, as those of Canada have been since the war of 1812, or have been put to so little expense, or have lost so few lives in defence of their liberties? Is it very becoming, then, for a high-spirited people, who are not afraid to risk their lives for the freedom they enjoy under British protection, to complain that they have at last been put to the expense of about a dollar a head in repelling a cowardly attack? Unless we are very much mistaken, Canada has not even been called upon to pay for the rifles with which her Volunteers are armed, but has received them, a free gift, from this cheese-paring England. We see no reason to let our feelings be wounded, because a few British editors, who delight in parading their affected superiority to national prejudice, choose to indulge in paying some very undeserved compliments to the Americans for their "loyal" international conduct in the late raid,—while British military officers of such reputation as Generals Lindsay and G. Napier take pleasure in bearing testimony, from their personal observation, to the bravery and readiness of the Canadian Volunteers.

A great deal has been said about the degradation it would be for England to take a mere pounds, shillings and pence view of the value of her Colonial Empire; but it seems that some among us are willing to justify the grumbling British taxpayer's charge that our loyalty is of a somewhat mercenary nature, rising and falling with the amount of expenditure for British troops stationed in Canada.

County Council.

At the commencement of the session of the County Council on Tuesday, the Warden stated that the equalization of the assessment rolls would be the real business, and that another matter requiring serious consideration would be the provision to be made for the extraordinary expenditure caused by the late flood, which he was of opinion should be spread over a number of years. The printing question was one that might also be brought under their consideration, and if given out by tender, he advised that tenders for the ensuing three years should be based on the amount of printing required for the past three years.

A number of petitions for repairs of roads and bridges were presented.

The contract for the repairs of Frankford bridge was given to Mr. Wm. Gilbert, who tendered to do the whole job for \$1400.

On Tuesday, the equalization came up, and the townships of Madoc and Huntingdon figured prominently in the discussion which ensued. Mr. Armstrong wanted \$30,000 taken off Huntingdon and put on to Madoc. Mr. Emo also thought that Madoc was not equalized in proportion to other townships. Finally on motion of the Warden, seconded by Mr. Cross, the following equalization for 1870 was adopted:—

Municipality.	Assmt. 1869.	Equalization 1870.
Sidney	\$918,603	\$1,270,000
Thurlow	804,682	1,270,000
Tyendinaga	661,546	1,000,000
Rawdon	488,597	550,000
Huntingdon	270,387	400,000
Hungerford	292,352	460,000
Madoc	229,979	441,000
Marmora & Lake	102,164	175,000
Tudor, Limerick, Wollaston and Cashel	70,238	20,000
Oarlow & Mayo	7,655	5,000
Elzevir	96,763	95,000
Stirling	87,892	95,000
Trenton	164,697	194,000

Mr. Emo announced his intention of appealing to the County Judge against the equalization, on behalf of Huntingdon.

We have no further report, as yet, of the subsequent proceedings of the Council.

THE FUNERAL OF CHARLES DICKENS took place on the 16th instant. He was buried in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey, the services being read by Dean Stanley. The funeral was quite private, and without the slightest degree of display. The funeral was also preached by Dean Stanley.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SYNOD.—The Annual meeting of the Church of England Synod of the Diocese of Ontario took place in Ottawa last week. It was largely attended both by clergymen and laymen representing the different parishes, and several important resolutions were passed. The principal question discussed was that of "patronage," i. e., as to whether the appointment to a vacant parish shall rest with the congregation or with the Bishop. Much interest was shown in this debate, but when the vote was taken it was found that it was almost the unanimous feeling of both clergy and laity that it should be left as heretofore in the hands of the Bishop.

The County of Hastings was represented in the Synod as follows:—

Belleville.—St. Thomas—Rev. A. Baldwin, B.A., and E. Harrison, Esq.—Christ Church—Rev. S. Jones, B.A., and J. C. Overall, Esq.

Madoc.—Rev. C. H. Mockridge, M.A., and A. B. Ross, Esq.

Roslin.—Rev. W. Roberts, and J. Elliot, Esq.

Shannonville.—Rev. W. Lewin, R.A.

Tyendinaga.—Messrs. Thos. Claus, S. Green, and W. J. W. Hill.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—The troops have arrived at Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, and are delayed there by heavy rains rendering the roads almost impassable; as well as by the unavoidable impediments attached to the movements of a large body of men who have to carry all their provisions with them on so long a march as that to Fort Garry, and can afford to trust nothing to chance, in the face of possible armed opposition. Col. Welsley, however, is doing all that can be done to push ahead.—Riel is reported still to talk of resisting the progress of the troops; but as it is said that the British Government will grant a full amnesty to all concerned in the late disturbances, he will probably provoke no further risk to his own personal safety.

THE GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The promoters of the proposed Railroad from Belleville to Peterborough are beginning to stir at last. A deputation from Belleville, on their way to a Railway meeting at the village of Keene on the 8th inst., had a preliminary meeting on the evening of the 7th, with the County and Town Councillors of Peterborough. Mr. Bowell, M.P., was the principal spokesman, but announced that the deputation did not come prepared to make any definite proposition.—After some discussion, a resolution was carried declaring that in the opinion of the meeting, the construction of a railway between Peterboro and Belleville, with a westward extension to the Georgian Bay, would be of great advantage to the county generally.

At the Keene meeting, a letter from the Hon. B. Flint was read, in which he stated that he had no hesitation in saying that he had great faith in the proposed road. A resolution was adopted unanimously, that this meeting is of the opinion that the Board of Provisional Directors should be organized with all convenient speed for the purpose of preparing a proper scheme for the construction of such Railway and to lay the same before the Municipalities interested, with the view to their granting such aid, by way of bonuses, as will secure its speedy construction.

✂ We have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Proceedings of the First County Sabbath School Convention of the County of Hastings," held in the John Street Presbyterian Church, Belleville, on Feb. 16th and 17th.—The Proceedings were reported for the Convention by Mr. John R. Mason and have been printed in pamphlet form at the Chronicle office. Those wishing for copies can obtain them of Mr. C. Martin or Mr. W. Johnson, Secretaries.—The next Convention is to be held in Madoc.

THE KINGSTON AND MADOC RAILWAY.—The meeting of the Provisional Directors which was to have been held at Tamworth on the 16th, has been postponed till Thursday next, the 23rd instant, in consequence of the Vice-President and the Hon. B. Flint having to attend the Hastings County Council on the first mentioned day.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW MASONIC HALL, on St. John's Day, the 24th instant, is likely to draw together one of the largest public gatherings ever witnessed in Madoc, as the Brethren of Lodge No. 48 intend celebrating the occasion by a Dinner, Lecture and Concert, the combined attractions of which are expected to be participated in by several hundreds of persons. (The proceedings will be enlivened further, by the attendance of the Belleville Brass Band.—The Procession, headed by the Band, will start at twelve o'clock, noon, and the Dinner will be served soon after the return of the procession to the Hall. The Lecture and Concert will fill up the afternoon. It is expected there will be a Ball in the evening.

THE CATTLE TRADE of this Township and vicinity is growing in extent and importance. On the 9th instant, Mr. Coe took away from the village a drove of 37 oxen and steers, and 4 cows. On Monday, Mr. Franklin sent off a drove of 16 milch cows; and Mr. Bateman also took away 34 cows this week.—With the continued and increasing demand for horned cattle, better prices are now asked and obtained than have prevailed in previous years. As a consequence, also, calves are no longer knocked on the head as soon as born in the wholesale manner they have hitherto been as not worth the trouble and expense of keeping, but large numbers are this year being reared.

STATUTE LABOUR.—The village pathmasters, Mr. P. Sinclair and Mr. Whytock, have this year employed a portion of the statute labour in effecting some very much needed repairs on the board sidewalks in their respective beats. The improvement is made none too soon, for the sidewalks, both to the Presbyterian and the M. E. Churches were in many places in a dangerously dilapidated condition. The road north from the village, from the Post office to the Church of St. John the Baptist, has also been repaired and gravelled, and some of the ugly rocks which stuck too much above the surface have been removed. Considering the amount the village contributes towards the total taxation raised in the Township, we think the village is entitled, by this time, to have a little money granted to have the roads and sidewalks thoroughly repaired and improved.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH BY POISONING.—We regret to have to record the accidental death, from poisoning by morphia, of Alfred A. Beatie, only son of Mr. William Beatie, of the 5th concession of the township of Madoc, which occurred on Friday afternoon, the 10th. The child, a fine little boy not quite two years and a half old, had been playing about in his grandmother's room, and clambering on to the bed, took out, unnoticed, from a basket hanging from the wall, a bottle containing a small quantity of morphia, and swallowed the contents. He then lay down to sleep, and the fatal result was not ascertained till some hours after, on the return home of Mr. Beatie.—The funeral took place on Sunday, the sermon being preached at the Church of St. John the Baptist, by the Rev. C. H. Mookridge, M.A., who took his text from the words, "Is it well with the child?" (2 Kings, iv. 26).—The remains were taken to the family grave in Tuller's Grave-yard, and were followed by a large number of the sympathising friends of the suddenly bereaved parents.

IMMIGRATION.—We are in receipt of a copy of another circular from the Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario, addressed to Wardens of Counties, and dated June the 4th. It urges the importance of the Municipalities co-operating with the local Government in finding employment for the large influx of immigrants; and encloses extracts from the constitution of a Society recently organized in and for the County of Peterboro, for the promotion of the settlement of emigrants in that County.

FENIANS STILL IMPUDENT.—A Fenian "general" in green uniform and waving plume of the same lately called on the British Consul in New York, and impressively remarked:—"I have to inform you, sir, as the immediate representative of British interests in this city, that for every one of my captured countrymen's lives that shall be taken in Canada, the lives of ten British subjects shall answer in the United States," and boldly departed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dentistry.

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SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE.
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Box 294 Montreal.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, June 1st, 1870.

Anderson, Wm	Miller, P
Bateman, J J	McLeod, Margaret
Cooney, John	McGrah, Thomas
Eagleson, James	McCormick, Lawrence
Ferreira, A C	MacKay and Holland
Gaviller, M	Post, James
Griffin, J S (2)	Payne, G D
Hiller, Wm	Quirk, Lawrence
Harvey, Mrs A	Rosentree, Thos
Hannah, Miss Eliza	Squires, J A
Ham, W	Spiers, James
Houman, David	Ulman, Lavina
Hopkins, James	White, Mrs E
McWilliams, W	

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for this
Shore.

E. D. O'LYNN, Postmaster

CARDING AND FULLING.

NOTICE.

HAVING carried on the Carding and Fulling business for the last fifteen years on the CREDIT SYSTEM, I would now say to the Public, that I find the longer I go on in this way, the more careless one class of customers gets about EVER paying. To continue to work for this class would deprive me of doing work in season for those who have always paid me well, and those who promise to pay when the work is done. I shall, therefore, in future give particular attention to the class who PAY.

W. H. PRINGLE.

Madoc, May 20, 1870.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.
RESIDENCE.....MADOC.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.
RESIDENCE.....TWEED.

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W. H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, March, 1870.

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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

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MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages, and Township Clerk.

WILL BE at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATUR DAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

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CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.

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Six lines, first insertion.....	0 30
Each subsequent insertion.....	0 15
One to two lines, first insertion.....	0 10
Each subsequent insertion.....	0 05
Above two lines (per line) first insertion.....	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line.....	0 03

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Brookville has voted over \$400 to the two companies of that place on active service during the raid.

Rev. Wm. McLaren, of Belleville, has accepted a call to Knox's Church, Ottawa. He will probably be inducted about the middle of next month.

It is understood at Ottawa that the Volunteers are to be brigaded for the annual drill at various points in the Dominion. This will bring together in camp 12,000 or 15,000 men at seven or eight places.

A committee of officers have been appointed in Montreal to enquire into all cases of volunteers dismissed from employment on returning from the front, and publicity will be given to every case.

Between three and four hundred sacks of mail direct from the post office in London, bound to the South Sea Islands, was received in Omaha on Wednesday of last week. This is the first shipment of the kind that ever passed overland.

The *Agence Havas* narrates that at Fagy Bun, Transylvania, a few days ago, there burst a water-spout, by which eighty houses were destroyed. The corpses of 200 persons were found strewn about the field, and fourteen others have been got out of the river at Schatzburg.

Harry Leslie, the rope walker, who was somewhat notorious as the man who once crossed the Niagara River on Blondin's back, has gratified the morbid longings of sight-seers at last. While performing on the rope at the Park in Washington he fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, breaking an arm and sustaining internal injuries of which he has since died.

It will be subject for sincere regret to learn that the condition of Bright's health affords little room for hope that he will ever be able to resume his duties as a public man. His bodily health is much improved, but his mental faculties are much impaired. He has lost his memory, and is no longer able to remember names or facts. His mind has been overtaxed, and has given way under the pressure.

A leading clergyman of New York, in a recent sermon, said he impeached the society of to-day; that it is altogether too loose; that the Americans are fast losing the idea of home, and that any man, if he is wealthy, can do any immoral act he pleases, and still be welcomed into the drawing-rooms of our best families, while our mothers and daughters do not hesitate to take him by the hand.

A telegraphic despatch from Corrine, Utah, says that a submarine outlet to the great Salt Lake has been found opposite Corrine, between Fremont and Kimball Island. The schooner Pioneer was drawn into an immense whirlpool, and the descent and circular motion of the water was so rapid and violent that it was only by the high wind prevailing at the time she was enabled to sail beyond the influence. A party of scientific men leave immediately to investigate this wonder.

The *Edinburgh Scotsman* states that the Government is quite satisfied with the conduct of the American Government as to the Red River Settlement, and also that a complete amnesty will be granted to Riel and his accomplices. If this is authentic, and it very likely is, it settles the question as to what shall be done with Riel, for the Imperial Government alone had jurisdiction before the transfer to Canada.

The *Miner*, of Montreal, says the forthcoming report of the Hudson Bay Company will recommend the distribution among the proprietors of the sum of £300,000 paid by Canada, which will give three pounds per share. It is supposed that the ordinary dividend of eight shillings per share will be reduced by a half this year, on account of the interruption of business. The same paper says the H. B. Co. have laid a statement of claims for damages caused by the half-breed rebellion before the Imperial Government, which has referred the question to the Government of Canada, whereupon an interchange of despatches has taken place.

Two very extensive fires occurred in Montreal on Friday, the 10th instant, by which the Montreal Warehousing Company's building, and the Canada Glass Works were destroyed. The loss on the large quantity of flour, grain, &c., stored in the Warehousing Company's building, is estimated at \$180,000, besides \$20,000 to the building itself. The fire in this case, is supposed to have originated from the overheating of the elevating machinery. At the Glass Works, of which the building and plant cost about \$30,000, the fire is suspected to have been the work of an incendiary.

It is rumoured that Disraeli is about to retire from political life, and that he will be raised to the peerage.

The Corporation of the City of London have addressed an invitation to the Canadian Volunteers to join the Volunteers of England in the shooting match for the silver cup.

The United States House of Representatives has passed a resolution in favour of abolishing the duty on imported coal. In the present temper of the country there is a good prospect of this proposal becoming law, although good resolutions are occasionally rescinded.

In Ireland, a commission, acting under the provisions of the Coercion Act, has tried Gearty and Brady for an attempt to murder Mr Radcliffe. Both were convicted, and Gearty was sentenced to penal servitude for life, and Brady for ten years. Two juries previously had failed to agree on a verdict.

An absurd wager between Lord Weymouth and Sir Archibald Home has recently been decided in Scotland. They were to walk up Ben Lomond during a high wind. Lord Weymouth in top boots and backwards, and Sir Archibald as he pleased, but to carry in his hand an open umbrella. Sir Archibald lost the wager, which was for \$5,000.

Le Pays says that twenty-six Catholics of St. Ephrem d'Upton, County of Bagot, have abjured their religion, and that all the other heads of families there will follow their example. This is in consequence of a proposal to build a new church at a cost of \$25,000; the value of the whole property of the place being \$110,000. The people consider a new church unnecessary, and that the tax for it would be ruinous.

CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Press Association was held in Toronto last week, at which it was decided to have their annual excursion on the 29th of July; and the route is to be from Toronto to Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Sarnia and London, and then return home.

A SUPPOSED PENIAN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—A telegram from Harwood, Rice Lake, dated the 9th, says:—Thomas R. Hall, of the township of Asphodel, was killed, along with his horse, by lightning, a few days ago. At the coroner's inquest, papers were found in his possession, one of which was a subscription list for the benefit of the Penians, and which amounted to \$400. Timothy Coughlin, Reeve of the township headed the list with \$40. Considerable excitement exists at Hastings, where Mr Coughlin lives, and further developments will be forthcoming.—Mr Daughlin, in a telegram from Peterboro, dated the 10th, and published in the *Telegraph*, emphatically denies the truth of the foregoing statement. So far as it refers to him, it is utterly false.

THE GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The fire in the Pera district was subdued by the 9th instant. Over 7,000 buildings of all sorts have been destroyed, comprising many of the best in the city. The remains of 150 human beings have been discovered thus far, and it is considered about one-half of the actual loss of life. Total loss, £25,000,000 sterling. English underwriters suffer heavy losses. The archives of the British Embassy were saved. The Church of the Immaculate Conception was on fire several times, and is damaged; but the Gobiin tapestry, the gift of the Empress Eugenie, with which the church was decorated, was saved unharmed. The loss of life by the conflagration was frightful. At some points whole families were hemmed in and perished in full view of spectators who were unable to assist them. The panic among the people is terrible, and many, who might have escaped, lost all their presence of mind, and were unable. Others in despair made no effort to fly and were then lost. Some of the Turks in a spirit of fatalism, shut themselves up in the burning houses and refused assistance, and met their fate without a murmur. It is ascertained that 250 persons were burned to death or killed by the falling walls, and many more are missing.—A despatch of the 11th instant says it is impossible to tell the exact number of lives lost during the conflagration. The extremes say 300 and 1,800; between these figures will probably be a correct estimate. The Sultan is very active in relieving the sufferers. More than 1,000 homes of the Turks have been thrown open to Christians who were burned out, and large sums of money have been subscribed for them, irrespective of sects.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur was invested on Saturday, at Montreal, with the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. The ceremony was performed by the Governor-General, acting under a special warrant from Her Majesty, in St.

Patrick's Hall. Sir A. T. Galt and Sir Francis Hincks, who are Knights Commander of the Order assisted at this investiture of the Prince with the ribbon, badge and star of a Knight Grand Cross. A large and distinguished company of ladies and gentlemen were present. After the ceremony was over, the Prince, accompanied by the entire party, drove to the Crystal Palace, where H. R. H. unveiled the statue of Her Majesty the Queen. The statue is well executed, and reflects credit on the sculptor, Marshall Wood.

VARIETIES.

When is an original idea like a clock?—When it strikes one.

A Post-Mortem Examination—Opening a dead letter.

Necessity has no law, but an uncommon number of lawyers.

The way for people to win golden opinions is to have plenty of brass.

A Jersey man lost an axe more than twenty years ago, which he has just found under his bed. His life hasn't been made unhappy by house-cleaning.

A paper advertises for "girls for cooking." A contemporary replies: You would like them raw when you get accustomed to them.

A one-eyed man in Paris gets his living by exhibiting the lost eye, which he has preserved in spirits of wine. He kept it when a child by an unsuccessful attempt of his father to play William Tell.

"What is the chief use of bread?" asked an examiner at a school exhibition. "The chief use of bread?" answered the urchin, apparently astonished at the simplicity of the inquiry, "Why, to spread butter and treacle on."

A young man in Louisville examined a keg of damaged gunpowder with a red-hot poker, to see if it was good. It is believed by his friends that he has gone to Europe, although a man has found some human bones, and a piece of shirt tail, about twenty miles from Louisville.

The very latest thing in the advertising line is a lady who, through the newspaper press, seeks for employment as an "ornamental guest." She will assist at dinner or evening parties,—by her grace, wit and beauty contributing to the entertainment of guests, and she will do everything in the highest style of art—only that she demands a handsome compensation be made thereof.

During the excitement at Malone, at the Ferguson House, a second lieutenant of the United States Regulars, who appeared as "monarch of all he surveyed, took occasion to abuse the landlord for not having everything to his taste. He finally said: "I never was a hotel before where the keys were kept at the office." "You must remember," responded the landlord, "that you are a second lieutenant as yet, and these things will doubtless be revealed to you as you are promoted in life."

PUTTING THE FLASH OUT.—The Rev. Thomas Allen, who was the first minister of the church in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was at the battle of Bennington, and carried a musket. Once, when asked whether he actually killed any man in Bennington, he replied he did not know; but observing a flash often repeated from a certain bush, and that it was generally followed by the fall of one of Stark's men, he fired that way and put the flash out.

Youthful generosity was illustrated in Albany recently. A little boy, all besmeared with molasses, came running up from the river flourishing a dirty shingle, and screaming at the top of his voice to a comrade, "O Bill, get as many boys as ever you can, and as many shingles as ever you can, for there's a big hoggit o' molasses busted on the sidewalk—busted all to thunder!"

Little folks will frequently say very clever things at the expense of the big ones. Says a humourist, "My friend, Robert Soan, is a gay bachelor of some thirty-five years; and though he is a devoted admirer of the ladies, yet time has shown its workings on his brow, and a 'scotch' of the latest cut and fashion, now covers the place where the hair used to grow. He has a fine little nephew of some four summers, who is a close observer of everything around him, and with whom 'Uncle Robert' is an especial favourite. While seated at breakfast one morning, the chat of the ladies, young and old, suddenly ceased, when 'our Willie' broke the silence with 'Ma, ma, I'll tell you something—Uncle Robert puts on his hair like a jacket.'"

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 890.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

County Council.

SUMMARY OF THIRD AND FOURTH DAYS' PROCEEDINGS.

The Committee appointed to draft a reply to the circular of the Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, calling on municipalities to assist the Local Government in the distribution of emigrants seeking employment and homes, presented a report, in which they suggested the propriety of connecting, by Act of Parliament, the municipalities of Counties with the Bureau of Emigration in some way that the work of securing immigration and distributing the Emigrants, may be more efficiently carried out than it is by the present system.—The report was adopted.

In the Committee on Estimates, the Warden said he thought it would require nine-tenths of a cent on the dollar to meet the expenditure.—Mr White moved, seconded by Mr Flint, that the sum of nine-tenths of a cent on the dollar be raised to meet the expenditure of the County.—Mr Cross said that with an estimated deficiency of \$3000, which would more likely prove to be \$6,000, at nine tenths of a cent, they must raise enough to meet the whole expenditure of the year within the year; and he moved in amendment, seconded by Mr Chard, that one cent on the dollar be levied.—The motion for nine tenths of a cent was carried.—The Committee reported the total requirements of the year at \$51,775. The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr Cumming, seconded by Mr Diamond, the sum of \$200 was granted for the purpose of purchasing a set of instruments for the Land of the 49th Battalion.

On the subject of Printing, alluded to by the Warden in his opening address to the Council, the *Intelligencer* has the following report:—

Mr Rowe, seconded by Mr Anderson, moved the following resolution, "That the printing required by the County for three years, be given to that one of the Belleville or County papers which shall furnish the lowest tender. Tenders to be handed in before the next meeting of this Council, and that a Committee of three, consisting of the Warden, Mr Cumming and the mover, be appointed to draft the basis on which the tenders are to be received."

The Warden stated that he had corresponded with the Clerks of Victoria, Peterborough, Lennox and Addington, Prince Edward, and Frontenac, in all of which, except Peterborough, the same class of work as that used by this County was done cheaper.—The motion was carried.

The Ontario's report is as follows:—

Mr Armstrong moved, seconded by Mr Cross,—"That the printing of the County be given to one of the Belleville or County local papers, which should offer the lowest tender for the term of three years, to be given in before the next meeting of the Council.—The Warden gave information as to the comparative amount paid for printing by several other municipalities, and suggested that the tender should be for the whole printing required, and not in detail.—Mr White said the County papers ought to be invited to tender.—The motion was altered accordingly and carried, and Committee was appointed to draw up the specifications, consisting of the Warden, Mr Cumming, and Mr Rowe.

Mr Flint, who thought it the duty of the Council to speak plainly to our Government, and through them to the British Government, on the subject of Fenian raids, moved a series of preambles, in which the doings of the Fenians for the last few years, and the undeserved mercy shown to the Fenian prisoners, as well as the unfriendly action of the American Government, were recited: concluding with the following resolutions:—

"And whereas the raid of 1866 together with the continual threats and movements of the Fenians between the first attacks, as well as the two last, upon a people and country which are no way concerned in the grievances complained of, as to the "rocks of Ireland," was without parallel in the history of nations at peace with each other, and which aids and attempts to wrong the Government and

people of the Dominion have cost the country already about four millions of dollars, a sum which the country is illly prepared to spare:

"Be it therefore resolved, that the County Councilors in and for the County of Hastings, through the Warden, respectfully request His Excellency the Governor General of Canada to bring the subject of Fenianism before the Executive Government in all its various phases, and to insist at once that application be made to the Imperial Government, to take such decisive action with the Government of the United States, as shall secure to the Dominion, an assurance that no further raids shall be made or attempted by the so-called Fenians on Canadian soil, as also to reimburse the amount of expenses incurred by the Dominion of Canada, which is justly our due:

"Be it further resolved, that while the people of Canada claim to be loyal to the Queen and Government of Great Britain, they also claim from that Government that safety and protection which is their right; and while they ask for nothing more, they are not willing to be contented with anything less. That while they have full confidence in the militia of the Dominion to repel any invasion that may be made by Fenians, they still feel that the quarrel on the part of the Irish is a quarrel with England, and not our own, and therefore that the British Government is bound to protect its subjects in Canada, and to see that our just demands are paid.

"Be it further resolved, that the warm thanks of the people of the Dominion are due to those brave men, who at once answered the call of duty, as well as to Gen. Lindsay for his admirable speech to the Volunteers, showing that neither the President's proclamation nor the American troops did any service to Canada until the invaders had been driven from the Country."

The resolutions were adopted, Mr Farley alone voting nay, because General Lindsay was thanked only for his speech, and not for planning the campaign.—On motion of Mr White, seconded by Mr Anderson, the thanks of the Council were unanimously presented to Hon. Mr Flint for the manner in which he had brought the subject up.—Mr Flint said he received the vote in the spirit in which it was intended. He was the first to speak out on the subject in 1865, being then regarded as a madman by some and a disturber of the peace. But time had shown that he was right. He had now letters in his possession threatening him if he brought up this subject, but he disregarded them. His life had once been threatened, by a man in the back country, but the sight of a pistol had awed him.

Mr Flint moved, seconded by Mr White, That instructions be given to the Treasurer of the County of Hastings to allow a rebate on the amount of equalization of Huntingdon for the year 1870 on \$12,000, amounting to \$108, when the Huntingdon taxes are paid; and that the Warden be requested to memorialize the Government and Parliament at its next session to amend the law so as to make it imperative to equalize under the assessed value of competent valuers, to be appointed by the Government without the bounds of the County.—Carried.

The following By-Laws were passed:—On Emigration; Superintendent of Education for the Northern part of North Hastings; for levying \$19,987 to meet certain expenses, not otherwise provided for; to change the boundaries of Frankford; to appoint an arbitrator on behalf of the County in settling with Town, N. S. Appleby, Esq., being appointed.

Council adjourned until the last Tuesday in September.

A Horrible Menagerie Catastrophe.

From the *Middletown (Missouri) Banner*.

Upon starting out from Cincinnati for the season, the management of James Robertson's circus and animal show determined to produce something novel in the way of a band chariot, and conceived the idea of mounting the band upon the colossal den of performing Numidian lions, and which would form one of the principal and most imposing features of the show.

Although repeatedly warned by Professor Saxton that he deemed the cage insecure and dangerous in the extreme, the managers still persisted in compelling the band to ride upon it. Nothing, however, occurred until the fatal morning of the 12th.

The band took their places and the procession commenced to move amid the shouts of the multitude of rustics who had assembled to witness the grand pageant, and hear the enlivening strains of music. Not a thought of danger was entertained by any one, but the awful catastrophe was about to occur.

As the driver endeavoured to make a turn in the street the leaders became entangled and threw the entire team into confusion, and he lost control of them, and becoming frightened they broke into a violent run. Upon the opposite side of the street the forewheel of the cage came in contact with a rock with such force as to cause the braces and stanchions which supported the roof to give way, thereby precipitating the entire band into the awful pit below.

For an instant the vast crowd were paralysed with fear, but for a moment only, and then arose such a shriek of agony as was never heard before. The awful groans of terror and agony which arose from the poor victims who were being torn, lacerated by the frightful monsters below, was heartrending and sickening to a terrible degree.

Every moment some one of the band would extricate themselves from the debris and leap over the sides of the cage to the ground with a wild spring, and faint away upon striking the earth, so great was their terror. But human nature could not stand to see man literally devoured before their very eyes, for there were willing hearts and strong arms ready to render every assistance necessary to rescue the unfortunate victims of this shocking calamity.

A hardware store which happened to stand opposite was invaded by the request of the noble-hearted proprietor, and pitch forks, crow-bars, and long bars of iron, and in fact every available weapon was brought into requisition. The side doors of the cage were quickly torn from their fastenings, and then a horrible sight was presented to view. Mingled among the brilliant uniforms of the poor unfortunates lay legs, arms, torn from their sockets and half-devoured, while the savage brutes glared ferociously with their sickly green-coloured eyes upon the petrified crowd. Professor Charles White arrived at this moment and gave orders in regard to extricating the dead and wounded—he well knowing it would be a difficult and dangerous undertaking to remove them from the infuriated monsters.

Stationing men with forks and bars at every available point, he sprang fearlessly into the den amid the monsters, and commenced raising the wounded, and passing them upon the outside to their friends. He had succeeded in removing the wounded, and was proceeding to gather up the remains of the lifeless, when the mammoth lion, known to showmen as old Nero, sprang with a frightful roar upon his keeper, fastening his teeth and claws in his neck and shoulders, lacerating him in a horrible manner. Professor White made three heroic efforts to shake the monster off, but without avail, and gave orders to fire upon him.

The contents of four of Colt's navys were immediately poured into the carcass of the ferocious animal, and he fell dead; and the brave little man, notwithstanding the fearful manner in which he was wounded, never left the cage until every vestige of the dead was carefully gathered together and placed upon a sheet for burial. It was found that three of the ten were killed outright, and four others terribly lacerated. The names of the killed are August Schoer, Conrad Fricke, and Charles Greiner. Coffins were procured, and an immediate burial determined upon, as the bodies were so frightfully torn and lacerated as to be unrecognizable to their most intimate friends.—The lions are the same which nearly cost Prof Charles White his life two years ago, while travelling with the Thayer & Noyes party, and were known to be a very dangerous cage of animals. Every attention is being given to the sufferers by the kind and hospitable citizens of Middletown, and at last accounts they were all pronounced out of danger.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Five lines, first insertion.....	0 50
Each subsequent insertion.....	0 12 1/2
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....	0 70
Each subsequent insertion.....	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion.....	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line.....	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870.

County Printing.

The County Council has decided to give out the printing and advertising it requires, by tender, and to the lowest bidder, for the future. Hitherto, the printing has been substantially confined to the newspapers published in Belleville, and representing the two old political parties: the other two papers published in the County having, until very recently, been almost entirely ignored. Really, however, these last two, being the actual County papers, have had as good, if not a better claim to be employed, than those printed in Belleville, a town which has its own separate municipal government, and contributes no taxation towards County expenditures. The old state of affairs, however, might have continued for years longer, but for the establishment of a third paper in Belleville, making its political views a claim to the support of the very considerable portion of the public it regards as sympathizing with its sentiments. Three party papers to support being altogether too much of a good thing, some new arrangement became inevitable, especially as some of the Councillors had been informed that all the necessary printing was done very much cheaper in other Counties. Hence it has been resolved to invite tenders, and to include in the invitation the Madoc and Trenson papers.

We cannot sufficiently admire the retiring modesty of our Belleville contemporaries, in so very briefly reporting the discussion on this printing business—(see first page). They evidently look upon it as something in which they are much more interested than the public are; and therefore they say as little as they can about it: in fact, so little, that it is impossible to tell how the resolution, as originally offered, was worded, though we learn that it was altered so as to include the County papers. As to how much cheaper the printing has been done in other Counties, the public are left entirely in the dark.

So much has been said on former occasions, when this printing question has been slightly ventilated in the Shire Hall, about the work given out by tender having cost more than the ordinary rates charged when no contract was entered into,—that the Committee charged with preparing the specifications on which the tenders are to be based, will no doubt see to it that no loophole is left for extra charges to be made, for printing ordered, on account of some variations from the terms of the contract. This point provided for, it is reasonable to suppose that with the competition between the large papers "way down

south," the County Treasury may save something in future.

Whether the MERCURY will put in a tender will depend upon circumstances. At present, we do not think we shall enlarge our columns on the chance of securing the prize, as we do not see how, even if the County Council of this year should award it to us, they can give any guarantee legally binding upon the Council to be elected next year, to continue the contract for the term of three years as proposed. It strikes us that in Toronto, the municipal printing, which is much more extensive than that of Hastings County, is given out by the year, and at the commencement of the year: and for this, we imagine, there is some sufficient reason.

Kingston and Madoc Railway.

The meeting of the Provisional Directors of the K. & M. RR., which had been originally fixed for the 16th, was held on Thursday afternoon, the 23rd inst., at the Town-Hall, Tamworth. The members of the Board present were:—From Kingston, W. Robinson, President; H. Cunningham and A. Livingstone. From Madoc, A. F. Wood, Vice-President, and A. Smallfield. From Bridgewater, Hon. B. Flint. From Tweed, J. Jamieson. From Portland, S. Shibley and G. Lott.

Messrs. J. Carruthers and C. F. Gildersleeve, the Committee appointed at the previous meeting to prepare a report on the probable traffic of the road, based on returns from the various townships on the route of the proposed line, were both unavoidably absent, Mr. Carruthers having gone to England on private business, and Mr. Gildersleeve having been summoned by telegraph elsewhere, after having made arrangements to accompany the Kingston delegation to Tamworth.—Letters were also read by the Secretary and by Mr. Wood, from Mr. Murphy, Reeve of Sheffield, expressing regret that engagements at a distance, made before he received notice of the meeting, prevented his attendance. Some comments were made upon the absence of Mr. Murphy on both the occasions when the Kingston Directors had come to Tamworth, when that point had been fixed upon by that gentleman's request.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President presented the report of the Committee, which had been placed in his hands by Mr. Gildersleeve.—The Report was taken up, the various returns, as collated by the Committee, and with their remarks upon the several items of produce expected as freight at the different stations, being read and commented upon.—The receipts, based on these returns, were largely in excess of the estimate prepared in Kingston some months since.—The Committee remark as follows:—

"From the above it will be seen that the undersigned consider the returns generally too high. They had purposed getting two competent men to go over the line to check the returns—but were unable to procure such persons as they could wish, who would undertake the responsibility.

"From all they have been able to gather they do not at present see any reason for increasing as a whole the estimate formerly made. While some items of that estimate could probably be increased, a reduction on the other hand would require to be made in others. They believe, however, that if the road can be built, the traffic will increase, as experience has shown in other cases.

"The practicability of selling the bonds of the Company in this country or Great Britain, or of inducing responsible contractors to undertake the construction of the road with the assistance which can be guaranteed, taking a lease of the road if necessary—was open for the consideration of the Directors. Should the Board desire enquiries made in Great Britain, one of the undersigned, Mr. Carruthers, who is about to proceed to that country, would be willing to lay the matter before Railroad men there, being first furnished with a statement of the amounts which the Board can count on without fail for the construction of the road, both from municipal and private sources, together with the estimate of construction and traffic already made.

"JOHN CARRUTHERS,
per C. F. G.
C. F. GILDERSLEEVE.

"20th June, 1870."

The Directors present having stated the amounts which they believed their respective localities could be relied upon to contribute toward the construction of the road, Mr. Wood moved, seconded by Mr. Flint:—

"That this Board is of opinion that \$300,000 can

be safely named as the amount that can be secured by bonuses and stock from the municipalities for the building of an iron road from Madoc to Kingston."

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Wood, and seconded by Mr. Cunningham, was also unanimously adopted:—

"That the Board recommend that the resolution of this Board stating the amount that can be raised in the municipalities, with the estimate of traffic and estimate of cost of construction, be forwarded to John Carruthers, Esq., in England, and request his services in laying the same before English capitalists, with as little delay as possible; and that the offers of owners of iron mines be secured in a definite shape, and forwarded with the above-named papers to the same gentleman."

Mr. Flint spoke encouragingly of the prospects of the Railroad, but we must defer a sketch of his remarks till next week.

The Board adjourned, to meet in Kingston on Tuesday, the 5th of July.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

TUDOR, June 20th, 1870.

SIR,—To us, living in a backwoods place, it would seem as if the Government is still inclined to keep this section of the Hastings Road in the same miserable way it has been left for too long a time already. The money that is to be expended this season is to be laid out on the new road. I am told they are white-washing it, and then are to continue on North, leaving this section of the road out in the cold, although the Bridge over Beaver Creek is falling down with decay, and other improvements are much wanted.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is the way we are used out here, about our road. After clearing farms and making improvements; we find they have cut a road around us, and have left us to do the best we can. If these are the inducements held out to settlers and immigrants, I fear for the future greatness of our back country.

By inserting the above in your paper, you will oblige

AN OLD SETTLER.

[The settlers between the Jordan and Thonet—among the oldest on the Hastings Road—seem to us to have good reason to complain that no improvements or repairs are now made on the road as originally laid out. We advise them to send a statement of their case, and of the position which they are placed in, to Dr. Boulter, M.P.P. who has shown much interest in the welfare of the settlers in other parts of the back country.—Ed. M. M.]

A HORSE KILLED.—On Saturday, the 18th instant, as a stud-horse belonging to Mr. Brossett, of Keller's Bridge, was being driven in harness to the village, its feet struck a stick lying in the road between Eldorado and Madoc, which was thrown up with such violence as to penetrate so deeply into the body of the animal, as to cause its death, from loss of blood, in the course of a few minutes. The horse was a valuable one, Mr. Brossett having lately refused an offer of \$250 for it.

We learn that a horse belonging to Mr. R. Scott, of Eldorado, was also severely injured on Monday, from a similar cause—a stick lying in the road being thrown up as the horse was passing over it.

The new Orange Hall, at Kingston, was dedicated on Wednesday, to "The service of God and the Protestant cause."—M. Bowell, Esq., M.P., at the meeting held in the afternoon, was elected Grand Master and Sovereign of the Order, in place of the Hon. J. H. Cameron,—the course pursued, we hear, by the last named eminent Orangeman, in defending the Red River Delegates, Scott and Richot, having seriously displeased the Brethren.

A most destructive fire, extending over some eight or ten acres, occurred in Montreal on Wednesday night, near the Canal. Loss, \$200,000.

Riel is getting uneasy, and threatens a declaration of Independence. Perhaps the Expedition will be recalled, in order to satisfy His Excellency.

Opening of the New Masonic Hall.

The celebration of the Festival of St. John the Baptist by the Brethren of Madoc Lodge No. 48 was participated in by an assemblage of 500 of their friends and the invited public. Everything on the programme was well arranged and satisfactorily carried out.

A three day's "heated term" prevailed hereabouts on Friday, Saturday and Sunday last. The heat on Saturday was decidedly tropical, the thermometer at the Post office, in the afternoon, indicating 98 in the shade! This soon brought on every appearance of a heavy thunderstorm and rain, but the clouds drifted past, and did not let a drop fall in this township, though heavy showers could be seen away to the south and east. Another thunderstorm passed over in the same manner on Saturday afternoon, and when the sky cleared again, the air was refreshingly cool. By Monday, the temperature was down to chilliness; but no rain has fallen in the immediate neighbourhood.—The "Northern Lights" were visible every night, and as bright as in the winter time.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,
STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

Stone Cottage to Let,

ON DONALD STREET, VILLAGE OF MADOC. THAT pleasantly Situated Cottage, the property of Mrs. Russell, of Montreal, and lately occupied by Mr. Coe. Has Good Barn and Stables and a Well. There is also about an acre of Ground enclosed for a Garden.

Rent very moderate. Apply to
CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or **COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,**
Box 29, Montreal.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, June 1st, 1870.

Anderson, Wm	Miller, P
Bateman, J J	McLeod, Margaret
Cooney, John	McGrath, Thomas
Eagleson, James	McCormick, Lawrence
Fernier, A C	MacKay and Holland
Gaviller, M	Post, James
Griffin, J S (2)	Payne, G D
Hiller, Wm	Quirk, Lawrence
Harvey, Mrs A	Rosantree, Thos
Hannah, Miss Eliza	Squires, J A
Ham, W	Spies, James
Houman, David	Ulman, Lavena
Hopkins, James	White, Mrs E
McWilliams, W	

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster

CARDING AND FULLING.

NOTICE.

HAVING carried on the Carding and Fulling business for the last fifteen years on the ORE-DIT SYSTEM, I would now say to the Public, that I find the longer I go on in this way, the more careless one class of customers gets about EVER paying. To continue to work for this class would deprive me of doing work in season for those who have always paid me well, and those who promise to pay when the work is done. I shall, therefore, in future give particular attention to the class who PAY.

W. H. PRINGLE.

Madoc, May 20, 1870.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.

RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.B.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

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MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
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Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages
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WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the Business of the Township.

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W. H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, March, 1870.

LOVELL'S

Dominion & Provincial Directories.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned, I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

It is intended to make these DIRECTORIES the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVAS, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages of the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, and SIX PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES, which will prove a correct and full index to the DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY:

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Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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This splendidly illustrated weekly journal of POPULAR SCIENCE, MECHANICS, INVENTION, ENGINEERING, CHEMISTRY, ARCHITECTURE, AGRICULTURE, and the kindred arts, enters its TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR on the first of January next, having a circulation far exceeding that of any similar journal now published. THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT of the Scientific American is very ably conducted, and some of the most popular writers in this country and Europe are contributors. Every number has sixteen imperial pages, embellished with fine Engravings of Machinery, New Inventions, Tools for the Workshop, Farm and Household, Engineering Works, Dwelling Houses, Public Building.

A journal of so much intrinsic value, at the low price of \$3 a year, ought to have, in this thriving country, A MILLION READERS.

Whoever reads the Scientific American is entertained and instructed, without being bothered with hard words or dry details.

TO INVENTORS AND MECHANICS

this journal is of special value, as it contains a weekly report of all Patents issued at Washington, with copious notices of the leading AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN INVENTIONS. The Publishers of the Scientific American are the most extensive Patent Solicitors in the world, and have unequalled facilities for gathering a complete knowledge of the progress of Invention and Discovery throughout the world; and with a view to mark the quarter of a century, during which this journal has held the first place in Scientific and Mechanical Literature, the Publishers will issue on January 1st the large and splendid Steel Engraving by John Sartain of Philadelphia, entitled:

"Men of Progress—American Inventors," the plate costing nearly \$4,000 to engrave, and containing the likenesses of illustrious American Inventors. It is a superb work of art.

Single pictures, printed on heavy paper, will be sold at \$10, but to any one subscribing for the Scientific American the paper will be sent for one year, together with a copy of the engraving, on receipt of \$10. The picture is also offered as a premium for clubs of subscribers.

\$5 \$1,500 CASH PRIZES.

In addition to the above premiums, the Publishers will pay \$2,500 in CASH PRIZES for lists of subscribers sent in by February 16, 1870. Persons who want to compete for these prizes, should send at once for prospectus and blanks for names.

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The farmers of Minnesota are setting apart portions of their farms for the raising of forest trees, and maple seeds are in active demand.

Herr Hubner, who was sent by the Prussian Government to inspect the gold mines in the southern part of Africa, reports that they are worthless.

The Aylmer, Ont., *Enterprise*, says cherries are ripe in this place, being some three weeks in advance of last season.

The Toronto *Telegraph* announces that the Government House having been completed and furnished throughout, will hereafter be occupied by His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor and family.

The teamsters cannot get their pay for freighting those tons of Fenian ammunition that recently thundered (on cart wheels) along the frontier, and dare not sue for fear they may be arrested as abettors of the raid.

The Irish Times, printed at Dublin, says Dickens left a fortune of £80,000 sterling. Six monthly parts of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" were finished, and the rest of the story is so outlined as to leave its completion easy. It is understood, the Times says, that Wilkie Collins undertakes the task.

The steamship Prussian and the clipper Strathblane, which arrived at Montreal last week, brought out 865 emigrants, 740 of whom had employment immediately provided for them by Mr Daly. The greater part of them remained in or around Montreal, a few having been sent up the Ottawa to engage in farm work.

A cable telegram has been received delaying the departure of the Rifle Brigade until October next. The object of this is probably to wait for the result of the Manitoba expedition. It happens unfortunately for the officers, for they sold off all their furniture, horses, &c., and it will not be worth while to buy new for three or four months. We understand, of course, the Prince will stay with his regiment.

The English sparrows imported by Col. Rhodes, and presented to the citizens of Quebec, cost, delivered, about a dollar a head. The importation is best done through the butchers of the Canadian ocean steamers. The original importation amounted to fifty birds; this year there will be about a thousand sparrows in Quebec, bred from that number in three years. The point is settled that they can thrive in Canada.

The Perth *Courier* learns that by Mr. Weir's arrangement with Finance Minister Hinks, the former recently received the nice little sum of \$22,500, with perquisites for merely acting as broker in the matter of assisting to rid the country of American silver. Mr. Hinks might almost as well have left the silver in the country as to pay that enormous sum for its removal. Who shares the profits with Mr. Weir?

Mr John W. Browning, a New York bricklayer, recently started a paper in that city, called the National Workman, which was to be devoted entirely to the interests of what are called the "working classes." In eleven weeks Mr Browning succeeded in obtaining fifty subscribers, lost every penny of his money, and got in debt to the extent of four hundred dollars. He has now returned to his old business of laying bricks, which he finds a more agreeable and remunerative pursuit than newspaper editing.

We gather from the special report of Adjutant-General Rice, that a force of 13,540 officers and men were reported as being at their respective posts on the 27th of May, under an order to turn out, issued on the 24th. This force would probably have been increased to 20,000 under the order issued, in a few days, as many were absent, and others could not immediately respond. The Adjutant-General thinks that this is a sufficient example, if any were needed, of the ease, rapidity and spirit with which the Active Militia of the Dominion respond to the call to arms on the approach of danger; and a practical illustration, moreover, of the truth of the statements contained in the Militia report of 1869.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—On Thursday morning last as the steamer No. 3 was near the pier, we regret very much to state, a young gentleman named John Hughes, formerly a resident of Cobourg, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. Mr Hughes was only returning from New York, where he had been for some time reading. He was at one time engaged here as a clerk in the agency of the Bank of Toronto, and was very generally respected. The body has not yet been recovered. *Shelby Sentinel.*

A leading Austrian newspaper uses the following language:—"England is our natural ally, and were she weakened our loss would be irreparable."

A meeting of Anti-Confederates has been called in St. John, New Brunswick, the object being the selection of candidates to oppose the general policy of the Dominion Government.

The sensational telegraphic despatch about the finding of a Fenian subscription list on the body of the man who was killed by lightning in the township of Asphodel, was without foundation, the allegation being denied by the Coroner who held the inquest.

When the war ended Kansas had no railroads at all. Now she has more than a thousand miles of railway within her own limits, and an abundance of railway connections with every part of the country.

It is understood that the Imperial authorities raise strong objections to the charge of \$2,000 for conveying the expedition boats from the Canadian building yards to Lake Shebandowan. Some of the boats were built at the Isle of Orleans, a boon to the independent electors who vote for the Hon. Mr. Cauchon. As we understand the question, the Imperial authorities hold that the boats ought to have been built at Lake Shebandowan, where timber of all descriptions of a suitable quality abounds, and where the Hudson Bay Company are in the habit of building their boats.

The village of Markham is rapidly filling with new comers. The demand for labour on the Toronto and Nipissing Railway has brought in quite a number of immigrants—mostly English, with a few Scotch and Norwegians, who have thus far found work at \$1.25 per day. The Economist says that, unlike most large gatherings of labourers on public works, the men on that section of the road are, almost without exception, of regular, sober habits. Many of them are very intelligent, and on Sundays nearly all attend some church. They are making a good beginning for future success in the land of their new home.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE BURNED.—A special telegram to the *Globe* states that early on the morning of the 11th instant, the *Gleaner* office in Huntingdon, Lower Canada, was discovered to be on fire. Although the people turned out promptly, the building and the whole of its contents, except the desk which contained the books, were consumed. The loss is only partially covered by insurance. There is no doubt of the fire having been the work of an incendiary, and from the fact that the *Gleaner* was peculiarly obnoxious to the Fenians and their party, they are credited with the act.

CHINESE SHOEMAKERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A despatch from North Adams, June 13, says:—"Seventy-five Chinamen arrived in this village to-day, to work in the shoe factory of C. T. Sampson & Co. A large crowd assembled at the depot to witness their arrival. The new-comers looked young, intelligent and resolute. They were followed from the depot to Sampson's factory by the crowd, amid ominous hisses and hooting from the Cripplins. Two men were arrested for assaulting the Chinamen with stones. The Chinamen were patient and arrived safely at the factory. The Cripplins are deeply excited, but no serious trouble is apprehended. Mr. Sampson will be sustained in his right to try the experiment of Chinese labour."

LATE FROM FORT GARRY.—St. Paul, Minn., June 16.—From two Red River settlers—Mr. Clark, from sixty miles west of Fort Garry, and Mr. MacDonald, from Swan River Settlement—who have just arrived with small consignments of furs from Fort Garry—we learn that Riel has within call about three hundred men on whom he can count for assistance in case of trouble. He could raise his force to perhaps eight hundred men, if there was no danger of fighting, and something in the shape of plunder to be gained by enlisting for him.—It is not believed in the Settlement that there will be any serious resistance offered to the advance of the expedition to Fort Garry.

THE ROAD FROM THUNDER BAY.—The *Telegraph's* Special Commissioner, under date of Thunder Bay, the 18th instant, says Col. Wolesey calculates that the lot of July is the earliest day at which the troops can make a start. The voyageurs are busy at work on the further end of Dawson's road, and it turns out that the road is not to be completed after all. Some twenty-four miles of the road is comparatively good, but the remainder is in a deplorable condition. Of the last ten miles, six miles of the wood has been cut and that is all; the other four remain in their original condition, and they are not to be cut at all, for Col. Wolesey has discovered a creek by which the whole route can be taken over these four miles,

and three miles up the Lake to the camping ground. The Colonel is evidently cut out for a road maker. A little above Thunder Bay, Dawson has a bridge constructed with goodness knows how many feet of lumber in it, with a magnificent hill in front, terribly suggestive of knooked up horses. The Colonel came and looked at the thing, and instead of using the magnificent bridge and killing his horses on the hill, he made a slight detour, and at once escaped both the hill and the bridge.

VARIETIES.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Record* newspaper:—"Wanted, a second-hand set of commandments. Old-fashioned ones painted on wood would do."

Hawthorne wrote of a newspaper reporter that "they may be known at all celebrations, and on any public occasion, by the enormous quantity of luncheon they eat."

A Scottish nobleman one day visited a lawyer at his office, in which at the time there was a blazing fire, which led him to exclaim, "Mr. —, your office is as hot as an oven." "So it should be, my lord," replied the lawyer, "as it is here that I make my bread."

A Kentucky editor, in his valedictory, regrets that he has "not had the pleasure of writing the obituaries of several of the miserable skinflints in town." They let his paper die.

An old bachelor says: "It is all nonsense to pretend that love is all blind. I never yet knew a man in love that did not see ten times as much in his sweet-heart as I could."

Two farmers in Kansas recently had a law suit about seven pounds of butter. When the jury retired they took with them the butter, procured some cracker, ate them together, and returned a verdict of "No cause for action."

The greatest joiner—the lawyer. He can place a tenant, empannel a jury, box a witness, bore the court, chisel a client, augur the gains, floor a witness, cut his board, nail the case, hammer the desk, file his bill, and shave a whole community.

A Pennsylvania paper tells of a local preacher who has received for his salary this year nothing but a currycomb, a keg of varnish and two dozen clothes pins. Whenever his children cry with hunger he gags them with a clothes-pin, scratches their stomach with the currycomb and lays on a coat of varnish.

At dinner the other day, Mrs. — mentioned the origin of Franklin's adoption of the customary civil dress when going to court as a diplomatist. It was simply that his tailor had disappointed him of his court suit, and he wore his plain one with great reluctance, because he had no other. Afterwards, gaining great success and praise by his mishap, he continued to wear it from policy.—*Hawthorne's English Notes.*

Capt. J. — says that he saw, in his late voyage to Australia and India, a vessel commanded by an Englishman, who had with him his wife and thirteen children. The ship was the home of the family, and they had no other. The thirteen children had all been born on board, and had been brought up on board, and knew nothing of dry land, except by occasionally setting foot on it.

Apropos of public speaking, Dr. — said that Sir Lytton Bulwer asked him (I think the anecdote was personal to himself) whether he felt his heart beat when he was going to speak. "Yes." "Does your voice frighten you?" "Yes." "Do all your ideas forsake you?" "Yes." "Do you wish the floor to open and swallow you?" "Yes." "Why then, you'll make an orator!" Dr. — told of Canning, too, how once, before rising to speak in the House of Commons, he bade his friend feel his pulse, which was throbbing terrifically. "I know I shall make one of my best speeches," said Canning, "because I'm in such an awful funk!"

There are 200 pianoforte manufacturers in London, and they make 104,000 pianos each year. The London *Figaro*, in view of the fact that pianos are not exported thence to any of the cities of the European continent, or to America, wonders what becomes of these instruments. "This is really a subject of wonder. Pianos last a long while. They are seldom destroyed, excepting in conflagrations, and it would seem as if there have already been constructed as many as would supply all the players in the world."